TO NOVEMBER 15, When Ordered in Clubs of 10 or More.

VOL. XV1.-NO. 37.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

It follows that a candidate for this high moil and the strife which attend the selec-tion of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn selfconsecration by the people's chosen president of every faculty and endeavor to the ervice of a confiding and generous nation

These thoughts are intensified by the

interests are so great, and whose numerous

financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national truction and equipment of means of deional domain, still stretching beyond the sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking

and schemes as interfere with the advanprevented: protection against a servile imof our institutions and laws, impossible of vice reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaran v to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humans Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting autet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the mational Democracylead to the advancement of these objects and ensure good government, the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort.

In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and, submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen. I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the chief magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its con-

devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences 'argely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch.

It is a free government, because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of

All the Reward of His Toil, and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public ex-Therefore, it is not only the right, but the

duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such public expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the It seems perfectly clear that when the government, thus instrumentally created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from them labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robused by their servants.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by fariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods

The Imported Raw Materials, which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and per-

tinue to be met by fariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine.

I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of immitting an increased and steady production, with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary we propose in any adjustment of our revenue law to concede such encouragement and advantage ts the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose too by extending the markets for our manufacturers, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by chearening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens, or accuiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy these who make claim to American citivenship.

consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed apon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions, and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the aniount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gathers.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury, represents many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of donestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of Limiting the Rate of Tariff Charges to the necessities of a frugal and economiadministration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continua pretext of meeting public ex-Continued on the Eighth Page.

editures, of such a scale of tariff taxation 1

as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something, which, under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and the trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

Worthy of the Illustrious

Chief of the Democracy.

Able and Laconic Presentation of the Tariff Reform Issue.

Unnecessary Taxation Always Unjust in a Free State.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

Washington, Sept. 9.—The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

Washington, Sept. 8. 1888.

To Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee, etc.:

Gentilement in addressing to you my formal acceptance of the united states my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just sintering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high!

It is a Great Mistake

office can never forget that when the tur-moil and the strife which attend the selec-tion of its incumbent shall be neard no by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transac-

In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that oppor-These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has oulckened my love for American institutions and taught me the price-less value of the trust of my countrymen. It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth. But there is no people whose home

board.

The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks, and decline all securities, and in a general ir ght the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural if not inevitable stage is reached, devression in all business and enterprise will as a necessary consequence. Jessen the

decression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and reduce salaries and the wages of labor.

Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an enormous surplus lying idle in the national trea ury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenceless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute, and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accum-

an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages. In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced we must not overlock the tendency towards gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse in a time of profound peace substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance;

of good finance; Somo are Delusive, Some are Absurd,

and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments

of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are onsistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment, to avoid danger by the

by sound judgment, to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, or by alone urging their assent to political doctrines. We present to them the proposit on that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defence and safety promised in the guarantee of their free government.

We believe that the same means which

ment. We believe that the same means which

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus, and prevent its recurrence, should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industries and enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs, their maintenance and prosperity should be earnestly and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and miuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended.

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the cuty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty

The Imported Raw Materials. But we know the cost of our domestic

mitting an increased and steady produc-tion, with the allowance of abundant

can citivenship.

The platform adopted by the late national convention of our party contains the following declaration:

Judged by Democratic principles the in-

WORK OF CONGRESS

"Twisting the Lion's Tail During the Week,

Political Speeches Rule in Both the Senate and House.

Chinese Exclusion Bill Passed the Senate.

Monday.-Mr. Vest of Missouri opened the week's proceedings by exhibiting to the Senate a book which he had received, entitled "Protection Echoes from the Capitol," edited by Thomas McKee, assistant librarian of the United States Senate. This gentleman, Mr. Vest said, was receiving an annual drawing a salary as an employe of the Senate, to issue such a book, unfair, unjust, malignant, partisan in its character, with garbled extracts and to place on the cover of the book (as a letter of credit to the people) his official character as an officer of the

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Vest to point out the distinction between an officer of the Senate doing this and a senator himself doing it.

telligence of any man by pointing out the distinction.

Mr. Cullom said it was no part of the Senate's business what that gentleman did in his odd hours in the way of preparing a

his odd hours in the way of preparing a book.

Mr. Plumb referred to Mr. Ceveland's \$10,000 subscription to the Democratic campaign fund, and said that he (Mr. Plumb) did not object to it, even if it were coupled with the insinuation from authoritative sources that that example should be followed by all the officials under Mr. Cleveland. But he did object to the sn veluing hypogrey that accompanied the whole.

ling hypocrisy that accompanied the whole performance.

Mr. Vest denied that the administration

At John Chinaman Again.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania asked unaninous consent to introduce in the House for to an act to execute certain treaty stipula-tions relating to the Chinese, approved May 3, 1882. The two first sections are the

6, 1882. The two first sections are the most important.

Section 1 provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or who may now, or hereafter be a resident within the United States and who shall have departed or, shall depart therefrom and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United States.

Section 2 provides that no certificates of

virtue thereof, shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Mr. Morrow of California said that if Mr. Scott would introduce a bill which would provide that the Chinamen who left the United States prior to the act of 1882 should not be permitted to return, he would cover the difficulty.

Mr. Scott said if the gentleman from California clared an amountment to remedy the

"Dirty Sock" Democracy. TUESDAY .- In the Senate Mr. Cullom in roduced a bill to declare trusts unlawful and had it referred to the committee on

finance.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Vest, as to the book published by the assistant librarian of the Senate, was taken

Vest, as to the book published by the assistant librarian of the Senate, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb proceeded to discuss it (and in connection with it) the civil service reform policy of the administration. He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Cleveland's remarks on being informed of his nomination at St. Louis, wherein he said that the feeling of awe with which he had heard of his first nomination had now been intensified. Mr. Plamb said he could understand that remark, in view of the "pulling and hauling of the dirty-sock Democracy, which had been hungry for 20 years."

In Mr. Vest's reply to Mr. Plumb, he treated the Benton and Stone matter as the "tbreshing out of old straw," and incidentally the politics of the St. Louis newspapers from which Mr. Plumb had quoied extracts. Mr. Vest then referred to the Foster circular containing the remarks of a Republican senator as to "frying the fat" out of the protected manufacturers, and said that if senators were to indulge in crimination and recrimination. It would be interesting to know what senator had made use of that language. The two 'senators from Vermont had denied emphatically that they had made such a statement, and the question row was, Who made it? When that question was answered, he (Mr. Vest) would go further into the details of the pending campaign.

Mr. Reagan resented the phrase of 'dirty-

Mr. Reagan resented the phrase of "dirty-ock Democracy," as used by Mr. Plumba

Mr. Reagan resented the phrase of "dirty-sock Democracy," as used by Mr. Plumb, but the latter said he merely quoted the phrase from the speech of District Attorney Benton, a good Democratic authorit.

After a heated discussion, in which Senators Stewart, Reagan and Blair participated, the resolution went over without action, and the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to prohibit Chimese immigration, and was addressed by Mr. Teller in support of the bill.

Mr. Teller spoke at length, and the Chinese bill went over without action.

The Senate at 5.05 adjourned.

Retaliation Discussed.

The House proceeded, as the special order to the consideration of the retaliation bill. Mr. Belmont of New York, chairman of the

The House proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of the retailation bill. When the Senate, at 5.40, and the the Senate, at 5.40 and the committee on foreign affairs, opened the committee on foreign affairs, opened the debate by recalling the fact that he had me troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced a bill last year similar to that the troduced as the had eminer consideration, approving the terms of the constitution of the treaty of the treaty of the canadian for its imm and courageous attitude on the last great of the treaty of 1871. received \$72.000,000 to year for the transportation of constitution of Canadian goods through class which is a summoned by the officer, and the united States, and the other sought to maintain the dignity of the sought to maintain the dignity of the sought to maintain the dignity of the sought to maintain the limited States, sould have gone to have the second that the Fresh of the properties of the control of the treaty of 1871. received \$72.000,000 to the properties of the control of the treaty of 1871. received \$72.000,000 to the properties of the control of the treaty of 1871. received \$72.000,000 to the properties of the control of the treaty of 1871. received \$72.000,000 to the properties of the control of the treaty of 1871. received \$72.000,000 to the properties of the control of the treaty of the same of the control of the treaty of the same of the control of the treaty of the same of the properties of the control of the treaty of the same of the control of the treaty of the same of the properties of the control of the treaty of the same of the properties of the control of the treaty of the same of the properties of the control of the treaty of the same of the properties o

China and the amendments adopted by the Senate have been ratified by the Emperor

The House resumed consideration of the retaliation bill, and was addressed by Mr.

Phelps of New Jersey.
Mr. Phelps cheerfully conceded the Presient the additional power asked for, but

the eyes of some, and let them beneat a pretender.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania reviewed the fisheries controversy from its inception to the present day. The United States had asked for nothing but what was right and would accept nothing less. He criticised the Republican party of 1871, charging that it surrendered many advantages to the Canadians, and extolled the treaty rejected by the Republican Senate. Mr. Scott had not concluded his speech when the House at 5 p. m. adjourned,

Mr. Scott said if the gentleman from California offered an amendment to remedy the evil he would accept it. The bill was then, and Mr. Morrow's request, read again, and Mr. Morrow's request, read again, and with it as it stood.

There was no evidence, and the bill was passed without a division.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Townshend of Illinois to introduce some amendment to the deficiency bill, but no quotum was present, and the House adjourned at 5 p. m.

"Birty Sock" Bemogracy. THURSDAY.-In the Senate Mr. Hoar

lered.
Mr. Dawes called attention to a mistake made yesterday by Mr. Pasco in his speech n quoting an article from the Springfield Republican and designating that paper as a

epublican paper. The Chinese exclusion bill was then taken

The Chinese exclusion oil was then taken up.

Mr. Sherman asked unanimous consent that the bill he laid aside till definite information of the treaty be received. He said he nad information from undoubted sources mot from the President or secretary of state that the probability was that the treaty had not been rejected by the Chinese government. He said that the Senate was bound, by common courtesy between nations, as between individuals, to await the action of the Chinese government on this subject.

Mr. Stewart objected to the bill being laid aside.

Mr. Platt said that if the President had

Mr. Platt said that if the President had notice, official or unofficial, that the Chinese government had rejected the treaty that notice; ad been studiously kept and concealed from every Republican member of the Senate and from every Republican.

Mr. Gray remarket that if any such notice had been received it had been-kept just as studiously from every Democratic senator. He knew of no ground on which the senator was authorized to make such a remark.

The debate was continued at considerable length by Senators Platt, Brown, Stewart, Plumb, Sherman, Blair, Reagan, Call and Morgan. In the course of Mr. Morgan's remarks he questioned the sincerity of the Pacific slope senators as to the exclusion of Chinamen, and remarked that the sentiment for their exclusion was far from universal.

ersal. .
The debate being closed, the Senate pro Mr. Sherman had also withheld his vote

on both occasions.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the vote would be taken tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and then the Senate, at 5.40, ad-

United States and suppressed by Great Britain. But let the result be what it might, the President would be supported by the people of the United States, without regard to party. The men of the South and the North would stand shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx, to defend American rights and American honor.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois said by joint resolution both houses of Congress had resolved to give notice of the termination of the fishery article of the treaty. The fishermen were impatiently awaiting the time when the arrangement would terminate which had been so greatly to their disadvantage. The President, Mr. Hitt said, possessed powers enough for retaliation, and it might be dangerous to extend these as he had desired.

Mr. Cozswell of Massachusetts emphatically denied the correctness of the testing day denied the correctness of the testing the project of the termination of the inshery article of the treaty in the stand and proved beyond question that what he had testified to was true to the letter.

Mr. Scott stated that rebutting testimony had been taken, and that Mr. Montgomery, a special agent of the Mr. Cozswell of Massachusetts emphatically denied the correctness of the testing to years and by Professor Baird and Secretary Manning.

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Mr.

Shutting Out the Chinese. In the Senate the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest, referring to Mr. Dolph's denial of his statement that seven Chinamen had been naturalized in Indianapolis in 1876 (under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, the law partner of

Coming to the question of Chinese immicration, Mr. George said he had always
been opposed to it, because he believed that
nto the partnership framed by the fathers
of the republic there should be admitted
tone but men of the Caucasian race. If
hat were treason he was a traitor.
The vote was then taken, and was unanmous—yeas, 32; but as there was no
unorum and no probability of getting one
in good time, the Senate adjourned, leaving
the Chinese bill undisposed of.

Tail Twisting.

The House resumed consideration of the

Rockwell on Fish.

The House today resumed the considera-Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts said that during the recent negotiations between the regretted that there was no more likelihood United States and Great Britain, currency that he would use the power than he would use the power given him 18 months ago.

Mr. Belmont said retaliation seemed to be rendered absolutely necessary by the present condition of our reciprocal legislation with Canada. To continue, said Mr. Belmont, the puivilege now granted by statute in the face of existing facts would be to invite further aggressions from Canada, and would be a notice to Great Britain and to all the world that our protests in behalf of our rights were mere formalities, and not to be followed by action.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts in an impassioned speech invoked the shades of Dundee, of Jackson and of Grant to the work of proceeding to twist the lion's tail.

Mr. Cogswell of Massachusetts, in whose district Gloucester is included, hoped that the bill would pass, that there may be no possible excuse for any further exhibition of a want of pluck and patriotism in this regard. He did not think this bill is hat he would use the power than he would had been given to the unfortunate idea that

or the proposed bill because at this juncture might be thought unpatriotic not to do , and because it did not contain such a hunderbolt of Jove as some gentlemen at thunderbolt of Jove as some gentlemen at first had supposed.

Mr. Seymour of Michigan favored some method of retaliation which would not jeopardize the interests of the Northwest.

Mr. Adams of Illinois thought the act of retaliation should first apply against the Eastern or maritime provinces of Canada, as they were the most to blame. He favored the bill, and thought that the President, in dealing with foreign powers, should have the support even of those who hoped to defeat him for re-election.

It was agreed that a vote on the bill should be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and, pending further debate, the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Bellicose Utterances.

SATURDAY.—The House late this after-icon passed the Wilson retaliation bill, givng the President power to retaliate against Canada in case of further outrages to our shermen. The four gentlemen who voted and solemnity. n the negative are all Republicans. Only

fishermen. The four gentlemen who voted in the negative are all Republicans. Only one member of the Massachusetts delegation. Dr. Davis, answered to his name, and he voted "aye." All the other members of the delegation were either paired or absent. Mr. Russell was in his seat, but as he was paired he could not vote.

The proceedings today were decidedly interesting, as well as somewhat noisy. The most interesting speech of the entire debate was delivered by Bourke Cockran, the gifted Irish-American orator of New York, and one of the very few good speakers in Congress at the present time.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey, answering the London Standard's boast, said that England's modern ironclads would be as impotent in our harbors as were tubs armed with firecrackers. He warned Mr. Salisbury that the first British gun fired against New York or boston would assure the destruction of the British empire.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee vigorously commended the President's message, and advocated the passage of the bill as necessary to the preservation of American honor.

Mr. Seney of Ohio said that the bill would suit him better if it contained an additional section authorizing the Fresident to negotiate for the annexation of the British Dominions in North America. The fag of the republic should wave over every part of North America.

The debate having ceased, Mr. White of orth America.
The debate having ceased, Mr. White of

New York moved to recommit the bill to the committee on foreign affairs, with in-structions to strike out the first section, but the motion was lost without a division. The bill was then passed, yeas, 174: nays, 4; the negative votes being cast by Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White of New York.

FOREIGN SUMMARY

A Homicidal Maniac "Running Amuck" in London.

Mr. O'Brien's New Scheme for Bothering Secretary Balfour.

Other Points of Interest from the Eastern World.

LONDON, Sept. 8.-Almost the only thing talked about here tonight is some mysteous murderer who has killed four women within as many weeks and defies all efforts body of his fourth victim was found soon tions of the evening papers are filling the

In Whitechapel, where all four of the murders took place, people are in a state of panic, and extra police are on duty to control the excitement in the streets. The four women killed were all dissolute characters, and lived in a wretched, denselypopulated quarter of the city. But the mystery that surrounds their deaths is so

William O'Brien has always taken the initiative in bothering Balfour, not even consulting Parnell. He has been in London this week, and left for Dublin today. He remarked to a friend in the Nationalist cause before he left that there are promises of a bad winter in Ireland this fall. This from O'Brien is significant. He has evidently got some new scheme for stirring in Balfour. The evictions no longer attract attention, the story being too amil ar. Even the recent imprisonment apparent, but the Nationalists who are inhis confidence seem satisfied with it.

Next Sunday there will be a monster
mass meeting in Phenix Park, Dublin, under the presidency of Sexton, to demand
the release of Tom Moroney, who has been
in prison two years for carrying out the
plan of campaign.

WILL TAKE NO PAY.

Magnanimous Action of the Owners of the Steamer Wieland. Hamburg, Sept. 8.—The American Steam ship Comany has called a meeting of stock-holders in Berlin to consider the question German papers are full of praise of the hey could turn that amount over for the benefit of the families of the Geiser victims

William's Visit to Italy. Berlin, Sept. 8.—The programme for Emperor William's proposed visit to Vienna and Rome is still somewhat indefinite. Prince Bismarck's telegram to the Pope, intimating that the only object of the proposed visit was to make secure proposed visit was to make secure the allegiance between Germany and Italy and thereby the addition of half a million men to the German army, and that the papal question was quite outside of it, was an outcome of comments in the Italian press. The Pope easily recognized that the Kaiser was in the hands of King Humbert, as his host, and therefore raised no further objection to his going to the quirinal.

The centre party here are endeavoring to assist Mgr. Galimbert by persuading the Emperor to visit the Pope first. Preparations are going on in Rome on a large scale. The Pope has ordered all prelates and officers of the papal household to be in readiness from Oct. 19 to carry out the reception programme with the greatest pomp and solemnity.

NOTES OF INTEREST Gathered from All Points of the Old

The London Morning Post is informed that the Times has secured valuable evidence from the west and southwest of Ireland of a ensational character.

The North German Gazette confirms the The North German Gazette confirms the reports of an increase in the naval forces in connection with the scheme to build a canal between the Northbea and the Baltic. It is rumored that a Dublin man, en route from New York, is prepared to swear in behalf of the Parnellites that he forged some of the documents which the London Times presented.

presented.

The floods in Bohemia have reached alarming proportions. At Budweis 15,000 persons are homeless. The inhabitants have taken refuge in the hills. The Danube is rising steadily.

have taken refuge in the hills. The Danube is rising steadily.

Six Japanese men-of-war, under Counts Ho and Saigo, have started for Corea, ostensibly to inspect forts. It is believed in Shanghai, however, that the object is of a political character.

At the trades congress which has just been held at Bradford, Eng., a resolution was passed favoring the exclusion from the country of semi-pauper immigrants, unless they are skilled workers.

The Owen has granted a charter to the

they are skilled workers.

The Queen has granted a charter to the British Africa Company. The object of the company is to promote commercial interests in the territories granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar and other potentates.

the motion was lost without a division.
The bill was then passed, yeas, 174: nays,
4: the negative votes being cast by Bayne,
Dalzell, Lind and White of New York.

A DEADLY UMBRELLA.

Man Found Dead with a Metal Ferrule
Driven Into His Eye.

New York, Sept. 9.—Policeman Stange was passing the corner of Cherry and Catharine streets at 12.15 this morning when he heard groans coming rom the shadows of a building on the opposite side of the street. He walked across the street, and, guided by the sound, discovered a man lying on his back. Bending over him, the officer saw a piece of wood protruding from under his ava

the Arabs. The expedition is still exposed to great danger.

to great danger.

A cold wave passed over New Brunswick Thursday night, doing much damage to crops, particularly to buckwheat.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that King Leopoid, through Cardinal Schiaffino, has offered the Pope a residence in Belgium in the event of the necessity arising for him to leave Rome. From Japan comes the news that at Tokushing, a town of Awa province, a storm o curred on the night of Aug. 4 and continued raging on the 5th. In Mayosagori an inundation was caused, by which 180 houses were destroyed and 46 persons drowned.

drowned.

Fred May is in South America. Marcus Mayer saw him in August in a circus at Rio Janeiro. May had on a sailor shirt and a slouch hat. He said he was having a good time and had no intention of going back to New York. Mason Mitchell, the actor, was with him, having sailed from New York in advance.

disgrace any government.

Baron Oppenheim of Cologne has subscribed 14,000 marks to the fund for the Emin relief expedition. Like Krupp, he intimates that the money must be applied to relief purnoses and not to colonization. Dr. Rohlfs publishes a letter in which he approves the expedition, but favors the establishment of a chain of German stations at intervals of one week's march. He believes that a party of 100 Germans could effect this if sent immediately, and aided by the government. It would take too long, he says, to collect the money required for the purpose.

EIGHT MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Boiler. ELLENDALE, Dak., Sept. 5 .- The boiler f Goulette & Lebans' threshing outfit exploded near the Manitoba depot this even-

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.-Norris & Carruthers, ne of the biggest grain firms in Canada. Damage in the Connecticut Valley wo weeks ago sent a commissioner to the Northwest and Manitoba to obtain accurate eports of the condition of the grain crop. The commissioner's investigations show gathered. Of this, 25 per cent. is rusted and 40 per cent. frosted, leaving only 35 per cent. of half of the entire crop that is good for anything. Of the crop yet uncut 35 per cent. is still green and unfit for gathering for a week or so to come.

Despatches from Duluth say that arrangements have been perfected by which 10 per cent. of the rusted crop will be graded. gathered. Of this, 25 per cent. 1s rusted and graded. Wheat has advanced 20 cents per bushel here within 10 days, and is going up very

ON HER MUSCLE.

Nyack Servant Girl Throws a Burglar Down Stairs. NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 8.-At 3 o'clock yes-

terday morning a man entered the house of ack. He got in through a window and crept up stairs where the silverware and other valuables were kept. He entered the room occupied by the family servant.

the room occupied by the family servant. She was asleep at the time, but the noise awoke her, and she sprang from her bed, struck a match on the wall and held it burning in front of the man's face. He was startled by the girl's boldness, but raised his right hand containing a heavy revolver, saying in a low tone. "Your time has come."

The girl grasped both his arms. "Let go," muttered the intruder between his teeth, but the girl was stronger that be, and kept a firm hold. He struggled, but the girl forced him to the top of the stairway. Once he succeeded in getting his revolver almost in line with her head, but she forced it down before he could fire. When she got h m to the top of the stairs she gave him a tremendous push and sent him flying down to the floor below and then followed. He jumped up and dashed to a window, raised it, and dropped.

The girl meant to catch him at the window, but she lost her footing and haif fell. When she recovered herself the man was just disappearing. When she gave the alarm to the family, the would be found.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. HURRICANE IN HAVANA.

Houses Blown Down and People Killed.

Immense Damage to Warehouses at Sagna-Fifty Persons Killed.

The Mallory Steamer Catches the Hurricane Off Tortugas.

HAVANA, Sept. 7 .- A severe hurricane, acclock Tuesday morning, lasting 14 hours, Houses were blown down, roofs blown In Central Park, the Plaza d'Armo, in front of the captain-general's palace, and on other avenues, large alamo trees family, suffered considerable damage, and in some instances the wind tore out window

The captain-general's garden in the outskirts of the city, known as the Quinta de Los Molinas, was completely wrecked. Buildings of the Oeste Railroad Company at Ferro Carrie, Norbano, Villa Neuva and Bohia were badly damaged. All telegraph lamage will not be known until communi

cation by wire is resumed.

The gunboat Leoltad, lying at Batobano, foundered in the storm, and nine of her crew, including her commander, were drowned. Advices from Sagua are that 50 persons lost their lives there, while the damage done to dwellings and warehouses in the city, to vessels in the harbor and to wharves is very great. The village of Pueblo Nuevo, in the neighborhood of Sagua, is literally wiped out.

A small steam engine carrying cars with passengers between here and Vedado, a watering place, was overturned and carried behind the Santa Clara fort. The passengers escaped unhurt. Nearly every fence in the city was blown down. The arsenal and its several buildings have suffered considerably. The steam tug Volador, tied up at San Jose wharf, broke her moorings and sunk.

Five barks were driven into Caballeria wharf, Many thousand dollars' worth of goods piled up on the wharves was lost. Two sailors from the Spanish man-of-war, Jorge Juan, were among those drowned here. At Key West the Mallory steamer State of Texas arrived today. She took the hurricane 20 miles west of Tortugas. Her bulwarks and bulkhead were stove in by a sea, and her cabin was gutted. Her machinery was disabled, and she will need considerable repairs before proceeding.

OVER A MILLION DAMAGE No Crop This Year for the Big Corn

Canning Factories. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.-The damage esulting from the great frost will be much greater than was at first supposed, and will probably reach at least \$1.000,000. This norning Walter G. Davis of the Portland

Packing Company said: "We are not in a position to give exact in-ormation, but can say that the loss will be very heavy. Apparently a very large portion of the sweet-corn crop of Maine; has been cut off. We have men riding in all directions, and hope to have full details of

What effect will this have, Mr. Davis, or

the packing business?"
"A very bad effect. If the Maine pack is of Goulette & Lebans' threshing outfit exploded near the Manitoba depot this evening, and of 10 or 12 men engaged near by eight were killed outright and many were badly injured.

Post Office at Cutler Literally Blown to Atoms.

CUTLER, Ind., Sept. 7.—For the fourth time this place was the scene of a terrific explosion last night. Dynamite was placed under the post office, and that structure was literally blown to atoms. A large quantity of dynamite was found yesterday morning under the hotel, with matches half burned. A strong gale undoubtedly extinguished the matches.

TEXAS STYLE OF CAMPAICN.

Democratic Nominee for Assessor Riddled With Buckshot.

Brenham, Tex., Sept. 7.—At 10.45 o'clock last night, while several gentlemen were sitting on the doorstep of Murphy's saloon, heavy charges of buckshot were fired into the crowd from the southeast corner of the court house, about 75 feet distant.

J. O. Hoffman, Democratic nominee for county assessor, was instantly killed, and J. H. Holt, brother of O. T. Holt, Texas member of the Democratic national committee, was struck with 12 buck shot and dangerously wounded.

Hoffman and one other candidate were the only nominees of the Democratic national committee, was struck with 12 buck shot and dangerously wounded.

Hoffman and one other candidate were the only nominees of the Democratic party who had not been indorsed by the Republicans, Holt and Hoffman had received warnings that if they did not keep quiet they would be put out of the way.

WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

Disparaging Reports on the Condition of the Crop.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—Norris & Carruthers, ost the trade will have to fall back of

Alone Amounts to Thousands. DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 7.-Reports from various parts of the State show widespread damage to the corn and tobacco crops by frost last night. The damage to the tobacco crop in the Connecticut valley alone, which, prior to last night's frost promised to be one of the best known for several years, is esti-

mated at thousands of dollars. Buckwheat and Tobacco Blasted. ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 7.-The frost this orning did great damage to buckwheat and tobacco throughout Southern New York. Many fine crops were completely destroyed. . Farmers had been very active for some time in getting their tobacco crops housed, but there was many thousands of dollars worth still out of doors.

WILTON, Me., Sept. 7 .- Frost nere last night almost entirely destroyed the late corn. Old farmers say that such a frost at this season has not happened in their recollection. It is estimated that the loss in this town on crop and in canning factory wages is \$15,000.

Contoccook Corn Crops Cons. CONTOCCOOK, N. N., Sept. 8.-A Henniker corn crop by frost during the past 48 hours His entire crop will not realize one sound ear of corn. Ice formed one-quarter of an inch in thickness. Owing to the lateness of the season the frost is disastrous.

STORM AND FLOOD IN JAPAN.

Forty-Six Persons Drowned-Destruction of 180 Houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.-The steamer Cityof Rio de Janeiro arrived yester-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama. From Japan comes the news that at Tukushing a town of Awa province, a storm occurred on the night of the 4th ult, and continued raging on the 5th. \* In Mayosagori an inundation was caused, by which 180 houses were destroyed and 40 persons drawned.

has his favorite crops, which he will grow without stopping to consider whether his land is adapted to the crop he desires land exactly adapted to the crop he desires to grow, but for some trifling reason he will, instead of using it, put his crop on a will, instead of using it, put his crop on a Cle Me ing a field somewhat cold and heavy, that he desires to plough, he sows his Hungarian on it. Or he may desire to grow a crop of potatoes, and having a field of light, dry land which he wishes to plough and cultivate, he plants his potatoes on it. This is very poor policy. The farmer should first consider what crops his land is best adapted to, and then grow them if he understands to, and then grow them if he understands the best methods of growing them, and they are crops which he takes an interest in; but if his farm is not adapted to the growth of crops that he understands and takes an interest in, he had better sell his farm and buy one that has a soil adapted to the crops he desires to grow; for no farmer will succeed very well who is obliged to follow that line of farming which he takes no interest in. He who would succeed in these days of sharp competition must have all of the conditions favorable.

When a farmer buys a farm he should select one that has a soil most of which is adapted to the line of farming he desers to follow. Probably one-half of the crops grown in New England are grown on land that is unfavorable to a full crop, or is of a character that requires twice as much labor to grow it as it ought to. Thousands of acres of garden crops are grown on land that is hard to work and full of stones.

character that requires twice as much labor to grow it as it ought to. Thousands of acres of garden crops are grown on land that is hard to work and full of stones, while there are as many thousand acres of land exactly adapted to ga den crops that are lying idle, which could easily be reclaimed, and on which garden vegetables could be grown with very little labor. In growing grass we do not as a rule select the land best adapted to it; we try to grow it on too high, dry land. This is frequently done because we desire rotation of crops—growing grain a part of the time, and grass the remainder; but this is often poor policy if the farm contains low land that can be rasily drained dry enough to cause the muck to advance to plant food; on such land the real cost of a ton of hay is often not more than half what it would cost on high, dry land.

The manure from 2000 of meal is worth.

The manure from 2000 of meal is w

fertility of the soil.

In growing garden vegetables it is even more important to grow them on a soil exactly adapted to them than the general farm crops, because the markets are so orly those who grow the best products that get good prices, and those who expect to succeed in this business must grow their crops, not only on land which will produce good quality, but also land that is easily worked. While by superior management almost any land may be made to produce a good crop, even of that which it is not naturally adapted to, the same skill and labor expended on a soil that is naturally adapted to the crop will secure the same amount at one-half the cost; thus, while on the untavorable soil the crop would be produced at a loss, on the favorable soil it would be produced at a large profit. The gardener that has to be continually contending with a soil that is unfavorable to the crops he grows has all the time a drug on him that is entirely unnecessary, and the sooner he drops it the better it will be for and stock of all kinds relish the mixture. on him that is entirely unnecessary and the sooner he drops it the better t will be for him. Farmers are often misled in the management of their crops by the r predecessors. When they come into possession of their farms they find the high land clear of trees. Clover is also excellent to feed in connection with convertible whether december 1. and in good condition to plough, while the low land is covered with a growth of wood, and they do not readily see that it is to their interest to cut the wood and remove the stumps so it can be ploughed and cultivated, and at the same time encourage the growth of trees on the high land, but in nine cases out of ten it would be more profitable to do so, providing the farm is to be cultivated 25 years. There are many thousands of acres of high rough land in the State that are kept under cultivation at great expense of labor that should be covered with wood, and there are also many thousands of acres that are now covered with wood which should be cleared and put under cultivation. If this change could be made it would greatly increase the annual products of the soil without increasing the cest of labor and of fertilizers. The loss by drought would be very much less, for two reasons: First, the low land would naturally resist the drought better than the high land; secondly, when all of the high lands shall be covered with forest trees the water from spring rains, falling on the leayes and the light leaf mould, will be ab-

AROUND THE FARM.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The Temperature—The Rainfall—General Remarks.

The following is the weather crop bulletin for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, issued by the signal office at Washington:

Temperature—The week has been cooler than usual, except in Minnesota and Dakot a where the average daily temperature was from 3° to 6° above the normal.

Rainfall—The rainfall has been largely in excess over the cotton and tobacco regions, in the Ohio valley and on the New England and Middle Allantic coasts. From two to four mehes of rain fell on the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras.

General remarks—The weather has been sepecially favorable for havesting and larm work in the Northwest. The reports from the central and northern portions of Dakota and Minnesota indicate that the damage to the wheat crop from the frosts of last week was largely over-estimated. The growth of corn in the North was retarded by the low temperature. Very light frosts occurred in Michigan and Northern llinois on the 22d, probably causing no injury to the crops. High winds damaged on the 22d, probably causing no injury to the crops. High winds damaged to the northern and western portions of New England and weather was favorable for growing crops, but some damage to the low temperature. Very light frosts occurred in Michigan and Northern llinois on the 22d, probably causing no injury to the crops. High winds damaged on the 22d, probably causing no injury to the crops. High winds damaged corn in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana. Pennsylvania. Ohio and New Jersey, but the attending rains will doubtless improve the crop. In the northern and western portions of New England the weather was favorable for growing crops, but some damage of other services of the properature was favorable for growing crops, but some damage of other services and butter of the control of the contr

	тодеп	acid	ash	r ton
over hay	36.6	13.2	44.0	\$8 8
eadow hay	38.2	8.6	32.0	83
mothy hay	19.2	7.5	29.6	4 8
atstraw	10.8	5.6	32.6	3 8
heat straw	16.0		17.4	3.7
ye straw	14.6	7.4	20.2	3 (
ornstalks (10-13 per				
cent. water)		7.8		3 4
lobe mangolds	5.4		9.0	13
otatoes	6.2		11.6	17
urnips	4.2		5.8	1 2
arley	39.6		7.6	77
ats	36.6		11.6	7 6
уе	34.0	16.0	10.6	7 1
heat, average all				
varieties		18.4		80
orghum seed	28.4		6.6	60
rewers' grain, dry	17.8	6.2	10.0	9.8
alt sprouts	73.4		33.0	15 6
uckwheat bran	60.0	28.6		127
orn bran	22.2	9.8		4.8
ye bran	48.8	27.8	18.0	98
heat bran	47.4		32.0	13.0
heat middlings	41.4	25.2	13.4	91
ve middlings	33.8	13.2		6 8
ea meal	85.0	18.2	19.8	163
orn meal		12.8		60
nseed meal	106.0		28.2	21.4
ottonseed meal	134.6	60.6	35.8	28.0
NAMES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE		4	Page 10-313	

and timothy, although it will serve splendidly in the production of butter.

But very much depends on the time of cutting fodder of any kind. Timothy is good no matter at what period of develop-

THE POLITIX YARD.

Not with the content of the flower of the content of the conte

must go hand in hand. To do less you may get a fair living for yourself and family, but you cannot make farming a success or ennoble the calling which you have chosen.

—[Indiana Farmer.

THE POULTRY WARD.

Value of Eggs for Food—They Are Wholesome and Very Palatable.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an eggshell, in the best proportions and the most palatable form. Plain boiled, they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in more than 500 different ways, each method not only being economical, but salutary in the highest degree. No honest appetite every et rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form, in the house of the contained within the most portable form, in the limits of the contained within the limits of the contai

SENAY SEPTEMBERS AND SERVICES A

tomers are mere schoolgirls, and the manner in which they sometimes bring in a horse is enough to make the hostler use

beans springing up around the footsteps of the Great Spirit.

Longfellow, who has given us in "Hiamate, was fond of calling attention to the exceeding beauty of the corn plant.

He thought that it should find a place in architecture; that it wrought in iron, greace, beauty and strength would be represented by the stalk and blades.

That there was an aesthetic as well as practical side to corn culture was shown by lowa's corn palace last year.

All maize contains a large per cent. of sweet corn has been developed from the ordinary varieties by long and careful selection. The kernels are white and much sweeter than those of yellow corn, and become wrinkled when dry.

As its harvest season comes while the ear is green instead of ripe, sweet corn, and become wrinkled when dry.

As its harvest season comes while the ear is green instead of ripe, sweet corn, and become wrinkled with the experiments of the saad to have originated at Portland, Me., through the experiments of Isaac and Muchan Winslow, the Canada yellow corn being used at first.

WHERF CORNETT ARF MADE

choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. In the temple of Olympus a bronze horse was exhibited, at the sight of which six real horsee experienced the most violent emotions. Elian judiciously observes that the most perfect art could not imitate uather most perfect art could not imitate uather most perfect art could not imitate uather sufficiently well to produce so strong an illusion. Like Pliny and Pausanius he consecuently affirms that 'in casting the statue a magician had thrown Hippomase upon it." which, by the odor of the plant deceived the horses, and therein we have the secret of the miracle. The scent alone of a ballalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating scent of a railroad train will frighten some long after the locomotive is out of sight and hearing.—[Prairie Farmer.

A LIVERY MAN'S COMPLAINT.

He Objects to Women and Children Who do Their Own Driving.

A LIVERY MAN'S COMPLAINT.

This was an Indian method of preparing the bell of the water with the standing process to increase the process of the miracle and the dedge turned down in the standing process to be a marked an uptown livery stablekeeper.

Who do Their Own Driving.

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Who do Their Own Driving.

This was an Indian method of preparing the bell of the water with the standing process to be a marked an uptown livery stablekeeper.

Who do Their Own Driving.

This was an Indian method of preparing the bell of the water with the water is boiling ready to the table, thus showing the guests on the table, thus should be added to the water. Usually the water should be added to the water of the water and the degree is worked out to a trill beyond the necessary length the true water of the

corn plant.

and simmer the corn in it for 20 minutes; add cream, season with salt and pepper and serve hot. Or thicken with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together, for each quart of corn.

come here again. We are seldom able to recover anything, however, for a broken leg or a smashed wagon without litigation, and that is too expensive."

The Expenses of the City of Paris.

(New York Sun.)

The municipal authorities of the city of Paris have just made up their estimates of receipts and expenses for the year 1889. It is instructive reading for those of our own despondent citizens who insist that New York is the most extravagantly administration in the column of For the following recipes, canned or dried corn can be used also as well as fresh, but should be finely chopped. A convenient way to dispose of the remnant of a can is to

> CorniFritters or Mock Oysters. To every cupful of corn pulp add one eaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk, and flour to make a stiff batter. Season highly with salt and pepper: fry on a griddle or in deep fat till golden brown. Serve with

1,500,000 14,600,000 meat. Corn Griddle Cakes. Add fine-chopped corn pulp to a batter for griddle cakes; fry and serve with syrup as

usual. Corn Omelet. To an ordinary omelet of three eggs add a scant cupful of corn pulp and fry; or warm the corn separately in butter and fold in the omelet after cooking.

Succotash is an Indian word which came into our lan .864,000.000 guage when the compound of corn and ceans thus named was added to the meagre. bill of fare of our ancestors.

The two vegetables may be cooked separately or together, but the beans require longer cooking, so should be started first.

Lima or other beans may be used and should not exceed the corn in quantity. String beans will do, but do not make as attractive a dish to the eye. The corn can be prepared by stewing first. Cream or milk with butter

and seasoning are to be added just before serving. If the flavor of pork is liked, the gravy or crisp bits of fried pork can be used instead of butter.

| A. W. Bellaw in Puck.]
| Now trouble brions among the Signs.

JAY'S LATEST HEIR.

Wall Street Wizard Again a Grand-

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The following private despatch to Jay Gould was made

# WHERE CORNETS ARE MADE. A Sheet of Metal Bent, Hammered, Turned VALUABLE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

No publication will be sent for less time than one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription

Arthur's Home Magazine ...... wanted during the season. Corn may be dried without previous cooking, but it is better to boil it enough to harden the milk. Instead of doing a large quantity at once, it requires less care in the end if a few extra ears are cooked every day throughout the corn season.

After dinner cut all that is left from the cobs, spread on tin plates or sheets and dry tin a slow oven; finish off in the sun. Watchfulness is necessary, for it may sour if the drying process is too long.

When well dried nack away in boxes out of the drying process is too long.

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When well dried nack away in boxes out of the drying process is too long.

The process is what is called "cold draw me," or we there the slightest heat the branch of the tube is the stooped of the sightest when you want a tempt in a relish that can be quickly prepared, grid a cupful of the ve Andover Review..... American Dairyman (new subs).... Art Amateur 4.00
Army&Navy Journal (onlynew subs) 6.00
Book Buyer 1.00
Banner Weekly 3.00 Burlinglon Hawkeye ..... 1.00 Ballou's Magazine ..... 1.50 5.00 Boston Medical and Surgical Journal 5.00 Christian Leader..... 2.50

Family Magazine..... 1.50 Chautauqua Young Folks Journal. 1.00
Decorator and Furnisher...... 4.00 

Ingineering and Mining Journal ... 4.00 ngineering News..... 5.00 Farm, Field and Stockman ...... Fireside Companion..... 3.00 'olio (Musical)..... 

its natural covering and buried in the ashes of a camp fire or with the steaming clams, or husked and held over the glowing coals, the corn acquires a flavor impossible to obtain by any other way of cooking.

To roast corn in a kitchen prepare the ears as for boiling, brush them with melted butter, put in a dripping pan before a clear fire, and turn occasionally till all are evenly browned, then serve at once; or brown on a broiler over the coals or in a hot oven.

To serve corn on the ear acceptably it must be very hot, and therefore it is covered with a napkin.

It is often served as a separate course at dinner and requires fingerbowls and doylies, as does fruit, especially when it is eaten from the cob in the good old-fashioned way.

Some enterprising woman has originated a "corn set" of napery, consisting of two different stages of growth of the Greek cross, and a dozen small ones for individual use. The former are used to fold over the corn, the latter to hold the hot ears while cutting off or eating the corn.

All are embroidered with washing silks of sy ultable shades, the designs being taken form the different stages of growth of the corn plant.

Stewed Corn.

To roast corn in a kitchen prepare the learn and proper distances, and to do this a machine has been invented in which the principle of the pentagraph is and proper distances, and to do this a machine has been invented in which the principle of the pentagraph is and proper distances, and to do this a machine has been invented in which the principle of the pentagraph is and proper distances, and to do this a machine has been invented in which the principle of the pentagraph is and proper distances, and to do this a machine has been invented in which the principle of the pentagraph is and proper distances, and to do this a machine has been invented in which the principle of the pentagraph is the period of the principle of the pentagraph is the period of the cutting of the stream of air and solution of the direct way and proper distances.

The valves

are put to it. Next it is sent to the engraver, who, with

and then with the graver executes some of the finest work seen on a musical instrument. The instruments made range in tubing from the pocket cornet of 36 inches to the double B bass, 17 feet 10 inches long. A prominent musician not long ago doubted that a perject instrument was made in any factory in the United States, and made a bet to that effect. One morning at 8.30 he was brought to the factory in this city and handes a piece of sheet brass. He saw it made into a tube, and followed that piece of brass from the moment he got it in a plain sheet until shortly before noon, when the polisher took hold of it, a completed instrument, and played all the popular airs on it in the most perfect time and harmony.

THE LATEST LOVE-MAKING. Pocket Handkerchief Love-Making Carried On Through the Mails.

Or the Mother with Her New Baby. [Burlington Free Press.]

Now trouble brioux among the Sioux, Because the whites their rights abloux. The sky is red with battle hioux, Big Injun, squaw and young papploux
Are on the war path by the slloux,
They're filling up with flery bloux,
They swear their lands they will not lioux, The thought of it gives them the blioux, To yield an inch they will refloux; They'li kick against the white man's viou And yow they'll raise the worst of stioux; "War to the knife" is what they chioux And they'll shake some one out of their shioux Before the later Autumn dioux, If they don't from their lands vamioux, So it is certain as the Jioux
That whites had better mind their quioux,
According to the latest nioux.

DEAR FATHER—Congratulations. It's a fine boy. Mother and baby doing finely.

GEORGE.

MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS.

one at Elkhart, Ind., one at Boston, Mass., to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

etroit Free Press (Weekly)..... 1.00

odey's Lady's Book ..... 

Leisure Hours, with premium 1.30
Lippincott's Magazine 3.00
London Quarterly Review 4.00
Littell's Living Age 3.00

Magazine American History..... Mining Record ..... North American Review.....

N. Y. Sportsman...... New Princeton Review.....

Phrenological Journal, without pre. 2.00 Practical Farmer.... Popular Science News.......... 1.00
Popular Science Monthly........ 5.00 

Philadelphia Practical Farmer.... Rideout's Magazine..... 1.00

Rural New Yorker....

Saturday Evening Post 2.00
Scientific American 3.20
" (with supplement) 7.00

Sunday School Times..... 2.00

Scribner's Magazine (new)...... 4.00

Sunny South 2.00
St. Nicholas 3.00
Saturday Night (weekly story) 3.00

Vick's Floral Magazine..... 1.25

True Flag......
Turf, Field and Farm.....

" Sunday Magazine (M'y) 2.50
" Popular Monthly.... 3.00
" Pleasant Hours (M'y)... 1.75

Husk, silk and cut from the cob; boil the bobs for half an hour; drain off the water on the highly-polished brass instrument, and then with the graver executes some of an analysis in strument.

[New York Telegram.]
Epistolary handkerchief is the latest

hing among the sentimental cranks of the ay. Nicely starched and ironed hemday. Nicely starched and ironed hem-stitch handkerchiefs are written on with a black lead pencil. But when a girl writes her sweetheart a letter the gentleman who receives it has to wash the handkerchief, as it would be an insult to the girl to send her sweet sayings to be scaked and rubbed out in a common laundry. Notes sent in this way please the dudes. As these handkerchiefs are generally sent as presents and cost from 50 cents to \$1 each, their visits are few and far between. They are folded as small as possible, ironed and pressed so as to fit an ordinary envelope and sent like a regular letter. black lead pencil. But when a girl

A French critic says that it is very diffi-cult to find a human face that indicates placid cheerfulness and a mind at ease with itself. How about the dude who has discovered a new style of necktie?

She Was Willing to Believe Him. Estelle—What does "Kismet" mean?
Hugh—It is Turkish, and means "kiss
me." The "t" is a typographical error.
(They communa in Turkish.)

 
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THE WEEKLY CLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

### SOMETHING OF A FIX.

SOMETHING OF A FLX

A QUEER STORY,

BY A. I. DUATE,

AUTHOR. OF "THE VALUE" OF MAN," AND CONTROL STORY,

WATTORN FORTES,

(Copyrighted, 1988, by S. McCless.)

[Copyrighted, 1988, by S. McCless.]

[Tempose no sensation ever "pass cull" and Amal condex day with a many of the world of the world compared and the classification of the world compared to t

Beeches.

It seemed a little odd that I should first hear of a relative's return from her physician, but considering all things it was not. "Your cousin, Miss Nelly, is with her," George went on, looking intently at his cigar, which he held in his fingers.

"And is she as pretty as ever?" I asked idiv, "I must go over and see them."

"You were engaged to Miss Nelly at one time, were you not, Dick?" George said.

"Yes, I believe I was," I said, laughing, "But that was 10 years ago. Little Nell was only 16 then. It was long before she began to read Herbert Spencer and Schopenhauer and to write magazine articles. As soon as her mind began to bud she dropped me," ned a little odd that I should first

sort of brain fever which has temporarily destroyed her memory of the time since she began studying. She has thrown off the overload, and in mind she is the little Nelly I sat staring at him in horrified amazement. Nell Saltor, the pride of the family,

ment. Nell Saltor, the pride of the family, insane!

"It is, of course, only a temporary thing,"
Dr. Marsh said hastily, "and nobody must know of it, but she requires the most delicate treatment. That is why Mrs. Saltor has brought her down here to her country loome. Miss Nelly imagines they have never left it, and the physicians want to gradually lead her mind onward just as nature did in the first place. Of course there will come a point where she will recognize the fact that she has been over that path before, and then her memory will return and she will be cured."

think I ought to speak to you. Where have you been these two days?" And as I kissed her sweet firm lips. I said in my soul, "She is my covern after all." Presently she looked me over.

"Diok," she said anxiously, "You have been working too hard. There are wrinkles

There was a great guilty throb of joy in my heart.

"I—It has a red cover," I said lamely, "I thought it was a story."

Just then she saw the corner of an envelope sticking out of my pocket. It was Julia's last letter that I had received that morning, and had not even opened. She gave it a little jerk and pulled it out. Julia writes the Eastlakey ultra feminine hand of ten years ago. And the thick letter lay proclaiming itself from a lady.

Nelly looked at it and then she looked at me, and there was the sarcasm of inexperience in her eye and voice. "You have no sisters, I believe." she said, icily.

Even in that minute of terror I could not help almost laughing at the idea of a man being taken to task for receiving a letter from his wife that probably was full of directions for keeping damp out of the house and a request for new shoes for the baby.

"This." I said in my quietest tone. "is

baby.
"This," I said in my quietest tone, "is from the wife of a friend of mine, a lady 30 years old and the mother of two children. She writes to me sometimes and gives me good advice and tells me little anecdotes about the children. I will read you some of it if you like" it if you like."

Bless her heart! She turned and kissed me on the cheek, and said, pityingly:
"Poor boy! How you do let your good nature make a martyr of you. Don't you find them awful bores?"
"Yes." I said, candidly. When the advice is extra good I do."

that if I didn't have sleep I would blow my brains out. THE CAMPAIGN. brains out.

It was 11 o'clock the next day when I awoke. The sun was shining hotly on the breakfast table, and I had a blinding head-

Go frantic when the gun comes down; E'en though the man who hunts with him Will buy the game he shoots in town And the boys' dogs-I love them too-

Boy and the dog I love to sing: The yelping, mongrel, motley crew, What joily comradeship they bring. When other earthly pleasures cloy,
And joys once bright you daily miss
Wait for a dog that owns a boy,
And view a scene of perfect bliss.

But thou-oh, woman with a dog. O'erfed and underbred, a clog; A stupid mass of hair and whine; When I behold thee and thy dog,
My heart is with strange frenzy fired; Whoop! Get out: I give it up;

You make me tired.

THE ARIZONA KICKER. Some Advice and Other Things Given

in an Interesting Way. (Detroit Free Press.)
The last issue of the Arizona Weekly Kicker contains the following items: "And do you answer them?"

"Well," I said, "this is the tenth I have had since I answered one." Which was the truth, I don't call a telegram that is sent by a bookkeeper an answer to a letter.

Going home across the fields we came to a ditch.

"I don't seem to ream to ream to get your building. We've taken the town





and prevented that general fulness which would have resulted had I not done so.

Whenever a paper referred to me I bought some copies, and, having sent one to my dear one, I carefully cut out the excerpt from another copy and pasted it by means of some loud and extremely offensive paste on the page. Thus I filled at least a whole volume of the reports of the commissioner of education with paragraphs in which it was sted with more or less typographical inaccuracy that I was "in town and quartered at Riley's Hotel," or that I was "on The Road Agent Talls on His Beathbad.



THE CAMPAIGN WARRIOR.

our streets," or that I "shook hands with friends here yesterday." or that I was "attending the quarterly conference in town" and many other statements which would be invaluable as references in future years. I also had a much larger book in which I kept the adverse criticisms of the press, paragraphs in which I was alluded to as the intellectual wart on the editorial page of the Sassafras Commonwealth, and "the flea bitten fugitive from justice who edits the porus plaster across the street." Whenever my feelings were wounded I put the item in the large book and kept it where my children could see it when I should rest from my labers for ever. I thoughtit would teach them humility and really do them good. The other book I used to keep on the centre table for the use of visitors. If I had a visitor who had the habit of putting in a visit or two at a time conversing with

with and then you can gently obze out the side door and to the remotest part of the earth go.

Finally I heard of a new patent scrapbook with ready-gummed pages, and I bought one. The price was big enough for a set of Dickens's, but I had heard that it was a good thing, and so I got it. Then a period of humidity came along and that book closed forever. It wouldn't open any more than a marble slab.

I waited till autumn and then got another one. My wife filled it full of autumn leaves. They were not fully dry. She then but a heavy weight on the top. We still have the scrap book and the leaves, but the book opens with a time lock, and the time set for it to open is a profound secret between Gabriel and his wife.

Lately I have adopted the plan of purchasing several thousand Mauilla envelopes, putting each newspaper clipping into one of these wealances.



The Road Agent Tells on His Deathbed

The Read Agent Tells on His Deathbed of His First Robbery.

There was a long pause and the doctor, who had listened very patiently to the robber's story, stepped up to the table to give the man astimulant. He shook his head and said. "No more for me, my time is mest the analytic them as a stimulant. He shook his head and said." No more for me, my time is mest the analytic them as the mulant. He shook his head and said. "No more for me, my time is mest the analytic them as a stimulant. He shook his head show years, but bad luck seemed to follow me, so one hot summer day I threw down my pick and determined to quit trying to make an honest living. There was Bill Jenkins, running a faro bank, and Mexican Jose, dealing monte, and either of them made more in a single night than I did in a month's work. Robbing a stage could be but little worse than dealing faro or monte, so I determined to turn road agent and rob other imen for a living.

I remember the afternoon was intensely hot. Leaving my tools in the mine I hurried to the my half brush and half canvas hut, put on the only decent suit of clothes I had and set off.

A walk of a mile and a half brought me to the nearest town and evening found me to the nearest

A walk of a mile and a half brought me to the nearest town and evening found me

betting in one of the many gambling games that thrived in the mines. Though I had lost many a dollar at gambling luck now seemed in my favor.

and before the game closed that night I had won nearly a thousand dollars. This made me believe that fortune was with me, so I determined to set off on my exploits as soon as possible.

I bought a good saddle horse, a pair of serviceable pistols, and adding a light but handy shotgun, I was ready to begin my career.

south from Shasta, but this usually had a good many passengers, and in those days all men went armed. I saw that single-handed it would be useless to go on the road, so I looked about for a day or two to see whom I could find that would answer The right man was not easily found, for I wanted a fellow that could be depended upon in time of danger, and one that would

wanted a fellow that could be depended upon in time of danger, and one that would stay sober.

At length I picked up such a man as I needed, and we two laid our plans for stopping the stage I have mentioned. We concluded to have more help, and soon found two more who were willing to tisk being shot or sent to State prison for the sake of making a rich stake on the road.

We were now ready for business. The Shasta stage passed through Chico about daylight in the morning, and as this stage brought down the treasures from the rich mines of Siskiyou, Yreka and Shasta we determined to rob that at all hazard. We selected a spot a few miles south of Chico, where the stage had to pass through a deep gulch. Here the young trees and rankgrowing willows afforded us a favorable hiding place.

It was late in June, and the harvest was at hand so we found no trouble in getting plenty of feed for our horses, though we did not take the trouble to hunt up the owner and pay him for the same. The nights were so warm that we needed but a single blanket, and as we lived upon meat alone, our cooking outfit was of the simplest kind.

We spread out a lot of hay for our beds.

them in the bushes near where we intended to stop the stage. The guns and pistols were examined with care, and then we pro-

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Governor of Missouri gets but \$1000

There was a long pause and the doctor,

a year.

Amelie Rives Chanler receives about 30 letters a day from admirers of her works.

Mrs. Elize Garwer is the first woman politician of South Carolina to take the stump. The Montreal Star reminds us that there are 1,000,000 Canadians in the United

No man who makes Washington his legal residence can vote for any government official.

One watermelon doctored with half an ounce of strychnine killed 2000 rabbits on a ranch at Traver, Cal.

A boy who was playing on the beach near Liverpool was engulied and smothered in a hole of his own digging.

Sacramento city has voted to

black or polish a drunken man's shoes.

The last volume of Kurschner's annual of German literature, just published, contains 16.000 names of living writers, an increase of 4000 over last year.

Chicago boasts of the most economic young lady in the West. When she washes her face she always laughs, so as not to have so much face to wash.

A curious custom that attracts the attention of strangers in Panama is the spectacle of native women walking along the street smoking long, slender cigars.

It has been computed that during a lifetime of threescore years and ten the blood of a human being travels 4.292,400 miles, that his heart beats 2,538,48,000 times.

Five Argonia, Kan., young ladies were re-Five Argonia, Kan., young ladies were re-cently caught in the middle of a long rail-road bridge by a passenger train, and forced to jump 20 feet into the water to save their

Goodnight is the name of the nominee for Congress in a Kentucky district. "As he a Democrat," says a Georgia journal, 'it will probably be 'all day' with his op-

would have been rich, but we lost most of it on fare and on horse races.

We travelled through Oregon and Washington and then got into idaho. Here we fixed up a job and got away with it in fine shape, but a fellow we had with us got into the hands of the officers and blowed on us, and we were both arrested.

The rascal turned State's evidence, and both Jim and I were convicted and sentenced to prison. Poor Jim died there, and I swore that if ever I got out I would make it hot for the chap that sent us to jail.

wood, toted water, and have been doctor, nurse and general roustabout—in fact, we've done everything but say our prayers.—[Jasper (G.4.) Herald.

Peter Thelan, a Greeley county farmer, had completed his arrangements for moving his barn. A summer evening breeze the barn to within a few feet of the intended site. A team of horses were hitched in the building, but their halters broke and they had to walk.

Charles F. A. Hinrichs of New York, whose fortune is raised at convented to the proposed and they had to walk.

they had to walk.

Charles F. A. Hinrichs of New York, whose fortune is rated at anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, was a potter in a china store not many years ago. A good part of this fortune has been made in shrewd real estate investments, land that he bought for \$50 and \$100 an acre being now, in some instances, worth \$10,000 an acre.

occupied by the employes and their friends. The suicide of a cow in Muscatine county, Ia., furnishes new and excruciating pointers for persons contemplating an excursion over the divide. The animal backed up to a tree, switched her tail over a limb, then walked around the tree until the flybrush was wound up, and in this position stood and pulled till starvation ended her sufferings.

anothered in a control city has voted to send to the min the streets for snade trees.

The most expert stenographer in the country is said to be Mrs. Barrows, wife of the editor of the Christian Register.

A tract of land in Aroostook county, Me., containing 1,600,000 acres, has been sold for \$1,000,000. The deed recorded contains 25,000 words, covering 75 pages.

Five prominent Louisiana newspapers are bem is the New Orleans Proceedings of the stricks of the editor of the country is said to be Mrs. Barrows, wife of the editor of the Christian Register.

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A tract of land in Arosotock county, Me. containing 1,600,000 acres, has been sold for \$1,000,000. The deed recorded contains 25,000 words, covering 75 pages.

Five prominent Louisiana newspapers are owned and edited by women. The chief of them is the New Orleans Picayune, which is controlled by Mrs. E. J. Nicholson.

A Jeffersonville, N. Y., bootblack has a card on his back stating that he will not black or polish a drunken man's shoes.

The last volume of Kurschner's annual of German literature, just published, contains 16,000 names of living writers, an increase of 1000 processes are the containing 1,600 processes are sold. School begins at daylight, and closes when it is too dark to read. There are nuch fun of any sort.

Alfred C. Hobbs of Hartford. Conn., is now 76 years of age. He is the man who succeeded in picking every lock placed before him at the Crystal Falace, London, in 1851, and won \$1000 offered by an English firm to any one who could pick the lock

American law to a Celestial without effort.

A man recently died in Washington Territory and left a will, in which his father is made heir to a watch and chain, his mother to a house and lot, and his dog. Fitznoedle Kilpatrick, came in for a bequest of \$2000.

Trustees were named to hold this sum for the beneficiary, and to furnish him with provisions, to consist of all the delicacies of the season, besides chewing gum, liquors and cigars.

# OUR TICKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

FOR PRESIDENT,

# Grover Cleveland.

mouth and personal activity, you may ac. brought to the test of figures. complish surprising things towards maintaining the Democratic party in government, sans during 32 years (1850 to 1883) shows and establishing firmly its principles.

electing Grover Cleveland.

We do not believe that you can bring about more important results, whether you are an official like a postmaster or one of the army of patriotic voters, than by sending a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE regularly until election to every voter in your town.

hopes, and will make Democratic voters the highest it reaches 115 per cent., and in suppose according to that. wherever it goes.

In clubs of 10 or more THE GLOBE costs only 10 cents from now to Nov. 15. You can distribute 100 copies free for only

Please mention this to your Democratic town committee and to your Democratic

TWO WAYS TO REDUCE TAXATION. Weavers ... This is the way the Republican party. during its many years of control, reduced

facturers. in excess of \$1000 a year.

It abolished taxation of railroad corpora- beneficial, as far as wages are concerned.

It abolished the stamp tax on bank checks.

relieved of more than \$100,000,000 Federal England have been raised by the partial taxation, but the poor have not been re- free trade they have there. lieved at all.

cannot be disputed.

them out of employment. Mr. POWDERLY

need the advantage of cheaper raw maparty have tried to reduce taxes on the necterial.' essaries that are consumed by the poor, but the Republican Senate, backed by the was a shrewd piece of politics, though in whole Republican organization, blocks the line with Democratic principles. way. If HARRISON shall be elected the executive also would block the way, and make reform impossible for four years more.

although the majority at the last guber- dor, which appears to distinguish Mr. JAMES

have weight as against the general good; all operating together, they do the entire

Vermont is also, industrially considered, without "Yankee" aid. Even the grain elethe most backward of all the New England vators, wharves and warehouses used for States. It has few large towns, and few this business at Portland are the property newspapers. Under these circumstances it of those British companies. is natural that the State should be exces- These are "our home transportation lines' sively conservative; a dead weight rather alluded to by Mr. BLAINE. And those mer

than a help to progress and reform. The Democracy is marching forward, in- party supports must have smiled when they tent upon a great work for which the whole heard him call this British forwarding busi- One is about as solid as the other and the

mountains, will thank it in future years. this were true, Portland would be quite as Boston celectin Globe. It did not expect any assistance from Vermuch a British port as Halifax or Quebec

Hon, WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, the eloquent

A comparison of wages paid British arti-

TER's "Progress of the Nation."

the least advanced 20 per cent.

Carpenters (Glasgow) .... 14 0

Reeling and Warping .... 7 9

Masons (Glasgow) ....

Pattern Weavers.....

Mule Spinners.....

Per week Per week

1883.

11 °0 27 0

1850.

show that free trade had no injurious effect

FOR COVERNOR, W. E. RUSSELL. It is an ideal ticket in every respect. The Springfield convention has done nobly, and presented a list of candidates of the Commonwealth and add new lustre these important carrying trusts. to the name of Massachusetts.

From the speech of Chairman MILLS: Our sans during 32 years (1850 to 1883) shows policy is to remove obstruction, as far as it can be dene, in the way of commerce, and Every voter in the Democratic ranks is an by Mr. BLAINE. These statistics are not give employment to our people at better

> Statistics of the United Kingdom" is a people, and that calls for more labor to standard, as is the other authority, Pormake them calls for more wages for the The figures thus collated show that the

From the speech of Chairman MILLS: average rise of wages since the era THE WEEKLY GLOBE represents your political sentiments and your dearest political of free trade—is at least 60 per cent. In cheap whiskey means cheap drunkards, I

> From the speech of Chuirman MILLS: Everyone who knows anything about business knows that if the circulation of a country is taken and locked up in the coffers of government, or elsewhere, or buried in the ployment, which means a better rate of pay

Seamen's wages, from 1850 to 1883, also on Austerlitz.

It abolished the income tax, on incomes on the shipping interest. The change The Democratic party wants employment from sailing to steam ships has also been for all our people.

According to the advocates of a war tariff, for NEAL Dow and his followers.

done a good thing in nominating CHARLES | the Republican majority would present it we shall see it in 10 days more. It is getting out that the Republican senators can-

The declaration in favor of a license law and not intelligent men who voted to retain the tariff on wool. The sheep are so accustomed to

Postmaster General Dickinson says he is willing that all the post office employes should give their contributions toward the Democratic cause. And why not? The administration is a good thing and is worthy of support. Let every man who thinks so

> In these United States today, Howe'er the good Repubs may preach,

Vermont and Arkansas constitute a draw.

# HON. ROGER Q. MILLS.

Boston Audience.

own, more friendly to British railway and Tariff Reform as Expounded by Its Chief Exponent.

Massachusetts Democrats.

Laborer.

have reported to the House and passed the House and sent to the Senate, means that there shall be a reduction of taxation upon food and clothing and the implements of labor. (Applause.) It means more than that; it means that we shall have the raw materials for our manutacture brought to us without taxation at all. (Applause and crees of "Good, good.") It means that the manufactured goods that we are important labor, shall be made at home by our own people (great applause). It means that these raw materials that are to be brought into this country, and not kept out, will call for the employment of perhaps 100,000 third of the year, that it shall go all the time and they shall have constant employment and they shall have the raw materials.

Now, the Democratic party is not looking or the sheep lies down or not; it grows in the hight, it grows in the day time. There is no labor in it at all and it keeps on growing. Why protect sheep growing in this country at the expense of the seone of the back of the senep we are looking to, it is the back of the men and women. (Applause). There are only two sources your revenues.

There are only two sources your revenues can be imported into the United States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool still higher so that not a pound of States, and increase the duty on wool en imported in the United States, and then in this climate, rigorous as it is in wintertime, two-thirds of our people can wear woollen and the balance of them go naked and vote the Republicanticket. (Applause.)

try is taken and locked up in the coffers of government, or elsewhere, or buried in the earth, that it takes away the capacity to do business; that it makes the people poor.

Bets are being made out West, two to one, that CLEVELAND will carry Illinois. Some time ago a Democratic paper in Washings ton said that this campaign was going to be "either Austerlitz or Waterloo." From the way the Illinois betting men are putting up their money it looks as if they were betting on Austerlitz.

From the speech of Chairman Mills:
The Democratic party wants employment for all our people.

The temperance men of Verment went back to their Republican idols, but the Prohibitionists of Maine are of sterner stuff and will stick. The Republican party's ideas about free whiskey are just a little too strong for Neal Dow and his followers.

Mayor Russell, who ought to be the next

Now do you know how much labor there

Mayor Russell, who ought to be the next governor of Massachusetts, is only 31 years old, but the politicians "never knew so young a body with so old a head."

The Minnesota Republicans, who are almost unanimous for tariff reform, have had a high protection platform thrust upon them by the politicians, in obedience, no doubt, to orders from headquarters. So much the better; the Democracy will have an easier time carrying the State.

Where, oh, where, is that Senate tariff bill? Six weeks ago it was announced that the Republican majority would present it in 10 days. Now it is announced again that we shall see it in 10 days more. It is get. ow do you know how much labor there

The Difference in Labor not agree upon a tariff bill any more than than twice as much as the labor cost on the

The result in Vermont explained by the New York World:

A super-sublimated idiot in Vermont on Tuesday night sent this message to the Tribune anent the great Republican victory in that State:

The half million of sheen upon the billiades of Vermont send greeting to the 5,000,000 sheep that victed for protection in Oregon last June.

This explains it. It must have been slilly sheep and not intelligent men who voted to retain the tariff on wool. The sheep are so accustomed to being "fiseced" that they have come to regard it as the natural thing.

"Ohio's great Democrati" is what the New York Herald calls Allen Granners Thurman. This will never do. The old Roman belongs to no State; he is the heritage of the whole country.

Ireland has raised over \$10,000 to aid in the defence of Mr. Pannell. It now looks as if the fund would reach almost half a million. Then the great trial will begin.

Boston's generosity is proverbial, especially when it is the South that is stricken. Now for liberal appropriations for Jackson ville.

Don't fret your gizzards yet, dear friends! Ohio's statesman is a firm 'un!.

You yet will hear full many a good Sound sighting Democratic sermon, and see the red bandanna waved By that old Roman, Allers Thurman.

BLAINE to the workingmen: Trusts are none of your business. They are private affair. They have no place in a national campakign, anyway, except to contribute funds to the Republican committee.

Postmaster General Dickinson says he is the four time of the control of the result and the rusts rob you, that is their private affair. They have no place in a national campakign, anyway, except to contribute funds to the Republican committee.

Postmaster General Dickinson says he is the first point of the first point of the control of the rusts and private affair. They have no place in a national campaign, anyway, except to contribute funds to the Republican committee.

will say, "We have got overproduction and dult times." He is going to take care of himself. He can take care of himself with the greatest ease in the world. All he has got to do is to stop his business. He is not going to pile up his goods when he cannot find a market for them, but he is going to stop, and, in order to stop easily and take care of the laborer, he will simply say. "It is dull times, and I am going to reduce your wages 10 or 15 per cent."

Then comes the strike, and that is exactly what he wants. (Applause.) Then he shuts his shop, just as Mr. Carnegie did, and then he goes over and goes swimming in the Spanish takes and driving over the Scottish mountains. But you cannot go. He has made enough in his exorbitant charges in a year, with 40 per cent. protection; he has made enough for a rainy day; he can now lock up his shop and he can go to Europe, and you can go in the streets. Where is the protection to labor in this? Remember, "it is a question of labor from skin to core and from core back to skin again."

I spoke to my friends down at Providence,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Allen C. Thurman.

\*\*Subscription Barts.\*\*

\*\*BURNATION DATES.\*\*

\*\*BURNATION DATES.\*\*

\*\*The Thur consequence of the common words and word of the common consequence of the common

than anybody else's people in the world. My friends, I tell you that the Democratic (Applause.) We have no friends among policy, as embraced in the message railroad corporations; we do not have many of our President (cheers and applause), as attempted to be carried out substantially by the bill which we have reported to the House and passed the

Yes,my friends, it is a question of labor from skin to core.

Now, the next thing is we take the duty off tin plate. We took the duty off tin plate to \$5.700,000. They say that is free trade and we are going to destroy all our working men. It aint capital, for capital can take care of itself. But you are going to throw the workingman out of employ, and how many workmen are out of employ? There is not a pound of it manufactured this side of the Atlantic ocean. There is not a pound of it made in the United States, and we pay a duty of six cents a pound. We propose to make that duty two cents a pound and keep out and prevent people from making it up into baking pans. We say that they ought to import more of it and that our people should work more of it up. Give constant employment to them in all these varied things that we bring into this country. Make them happy and make them prosperous. We are the friends of the workingman.

this country. Make them happy and make them prosperous. We are the friends of the workingman.

This is not free whiskey that we are talk, ing about now. Hemp-jute and all these things that we let in, and a great deal of it comes in. Well, why cannot we bring it in ourselves and manufacture it? We want to give constant employment to our pople; and, my friends, you have got to take this departure or you are going to see a distress in this country, and going to see it soon, such as you have never seen in your lives. Now, my friends, we leave this question with you. Will you vote for the Democratic party at this next election and leave every thing to the support of the honest administration of '42 and '49?' By taking the taxes off raw materials, giving employment to your own people, not only for the wool that you have here now, but a million of other interests—but for the things that are to come in and be worked up and carried all over the world. If you do and believe in it, vote for the Democratic party. Vote for Grover Cleveland. (Tremendous applause and cheers,) Say to him on the sixth day of November and to that great party of which he is acknowledged the proud and noble leader, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and then we will have the House of representatives and the Senate, and then for the first time in 25 years we will have a government, and a Democratic government, and a government of the people, be from the people. Then the whole of our country will be the ways of righteousness. (Great applause.)



# "OLD ROMAN."

Sudden Illness of Mr. Thurman in New York.

Governor Hill Gives the Speech of the Evening Instead.

Governors Green and Blackburn and Congressman Collins Speak.

Mr. Thurman's trip East was marred by an unfortunate illness, which has been set down as a result of the railway ride from Columbus. O., to New York. The train was very speedy, and the motion was declared to be far worse than that experienced by the old senator in his recent stormy trip on Lake St. Clair. A good night's rest, however, restored Mr. Thurman to comparative good health, and a further day's rest set him on his feet again.

New York, Sept. 6.—Madison Square Garden was filled to overflowing within a few minutes after the doors were opened this evening, and thousands of people were turned away unable to obtain entrance.

Nearly all the leading Democrats of New York and vicinity, together with a large number from other sections of the country, were present. The most notable were warmly applauded by the crowd as they appeared on the platform.

Governor Hill received the lion's share of the demonstration.

appeared on the platform.
Governor Hill received the lion's share of the demonstration.
Colonel Brice called the meeting to order and named Mr. Flower as chairman.
When the applause subsided Mr. Flower addressed the meeting. He analyzed the financial status of the country, and dwelt particularly on the feature of heavy national, State, municipal, railroad and private debts. He argued that the stimulus to trade and the relief from taxation which would be inaugurated by the fulfilment of the President's policy would greatly benefit the country.

A long list of vice presidents was read and adopted, and resolutions were read by Colonel W. L. Brown, greeting Mr. Thurman and pledging hearty support to the national ticket and platform. These were adopted with a hurrah, and Chairman Flower then introduced Judge Thurman.
As the old Roman stepped forward to the speaker's stand and stood erect there, wiping the perspiration from his face with the famous bandanna, the wildest excitement followed. Every one having a seat stood upon it. Bandannas and flags were waved, and the crowd cheered and cheered again, drowning the strains of the band. The cheering continued for fully five minutes, and then, with a voice so feeble that only those within a few feet of him could tell, except by the motion of his lips, that he was speaking, Mr. Thurman said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

was speaking, Mr. Thurman said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen
—It has been said by the Republican papers
since I was nominated for the vice presidency, that Allen G. Thurman is an old,
frail, decrepit and broken-down man. I do
not know what I should reply to this,
although I well know that I am in no condition tonight to speak to an immense audience such as this is. However, I want to
speak and in spite of illness I am almost
induced to make the attempt. I beg leave,
however, to withdraw and thank you for
your kind reception.

A hush fell upon the assemblage as all
saw that the hero of the evening was trying to speak to them but was unable to
do so. do so.
Colonel Brice and Mr. Flower stepped forward, and each taking Judge Thurman by the arm, assisted him back from the speaker's stand.

forward, and each taking Judge Thurman by the arm, assisted him back from the speaker's stand.

He Was Almost Fainting, and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently he was led to his carriage and driven back to his hotel. Meanwhile the band played until Mr. Flower introduced Governor Hill, who was greeted with cheers.

Before beginning his speech, Governor Hillsaid: Judge Thurman's sudden illness was a weakness that had come upon him but a short time before. He took great beauting that the illness was not serious, and that Judge Thurman would be able to proceed tomorrow with the work laid out for him in the campaign.

After paying tribute to President Cleveland's administration, and especially commending the bold position taken by the chief magistrate on the tarff and the fisheries questions, Governor Hillsaid:

The Democratic party has ever been the practical friend of labor, and its representatives in Congress and in State Legislatures that do not see the course, even if nothing else, because the Democratic party is mainly composed a single measure honestly designed to advance the prosperity of the working classes.

Where did the opposition to the bill restrict Chinese imminutes and Twenty-sixth street corner by the Tammany Hall Democracy. Hon. S. S. Cox and others spoke here.

classes.

Where did the opposition to the bill restricting Chinese immigration come from except from the representatives of the Republican party? It had no Democratic opposition of any consequence. Republican statesmen opposed it and the Republican press vigorously assaled it. There would be no restriction upon Chinese immigration today except for the persistent and earnest advocacy of it upon the part of Democratic representatives in Congress and the support of the Democratic press of the country. Republican eloquence was arrayed against it. constitutional quibbles were invoked to defeat it, and the first bill providing for a 20 years' restriction was actually vetoed by a Republican president. These facts have not been so soon forgotten by American workingmen.

The Democratic party favors the interests of the whole people, and advocates measures designed to benefit the whole country. It recognizes the propriety of a reasonable tariff, but is opposed to an exorbitant one. It insists that a high tariff of itself does not necessarily protect a single workingman anywhere, but does impose an unnecessary burden upon all. It advocates the desirability of placing a tariff upon imported manufactured articles equal to the difference between the cost of labor involved in their production in this country and the cost in foreign countries.

It thoroughly believes in the proper protection of labor. It recognizes the fact that as a general rule wages are higher in this country than in others, but it recognizes also the fact that the superior skill and effectiveness of the American workingman and not the tariff tax has given these higher wages. We favor the protection of labor, and that is all. We believe that capital will protect itself, and we object to the masses of the people being burdened to enrich a few occupations. The workingmen of the country are studying the tariff question, and they are now ascertaining how great has been the effort of our adversaries to deceive and mislead them.

The Democracy believe that all th

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# A Dictionary of American Politics.



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ures and Men; Explanations of the Constitution; Divisions and Practical Workings of the Govern-

ment, together with Political Phrases, Familiar Names of Persons and Places, Noteworthy Sayings, etc., etc. By Everit Brown and Albert Strauss. This book contains

556 Pages and Over 1,000 Subjects. It is for those who are more or less interested in the politics of the United States, but who have neither time nor opportunity for seeking information in various and out-of-the way places, that this book has been prepared. The main facts in the political history of the Federal government, from its foundation to the present moment, are given under appropriate headings and in alphabetical order. The formation of the Constitution, its growth and interpretation, have been explained. The rise and fall of parties have been recounted. Famous measures, national movements and foreign relations have received full attention. Especial care has been exercised in describing the practical workings of the government in its various branches, and numeroul lists of the more prominent officials are turnished. There will also be found accounts of the origin and meaning of political slang examples.

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Farewell Addresses.
Federal Party.
Fenian Brotherhood.
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Forty-Niners.
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Gag Laws.
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2. For 50 cents, THE WEEKLY the above offers. GLOBE, now to November 15 (the Political Campaign), and one copy of the Dictionary of Politics.

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lous Calculating Instrument. CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- No one is ever surprised at any curiosity which turns up in Chicago, but the one that has been latel; unearthed is well worthy of notice. They unearthed is well worthy of notice. They call it a comptometer, or, in other words, a calculating machine. The inventor, Mr. Felt, is a modest young man who looks as if he might be a school teacher or divinity student, but, although he is only 26 years of age, he has already, in various ways, shown himself to be a man of rare inventive genus of which the comprehence or calculation.

duct.

The standard instrument is 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches long, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches wide, 5 inches high, weighs 8 pounds and can be manipulated without inconvenience on any ordinary desk or table. It differs from all former mechanical calculators in that, like the typewriter, it is worked altogether by keys.

keys.
Two or three instruments, with a similar object in view, had been previously constructed—notably one by a Kentucky monk—which were capable of making computations in the rule of addition, but with only one column of keys, leaving part of the work to be performed mentally, whereas Mr. Felt's invention carries a!! the columns in sums of addition at the same time, and performs all operations, even to the small-

on all the above offers; the regular yearly commission on offers 1 and 3, and the regular six-months' commission on offer 2. THE GLOBE and Dictionary are sent free of postage everywhere. The Dictionary is not sold r given away, and can be secured only by AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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Boston, Mass.

try, including the State of the Green ness "the entire commerce of this port." If honors are easy.

Indispensable and invincible auxiliary in re. gathered by the Cobden Club, for the wages.

It abolished the direct tax on manu-

The increase in wages-Bristol, Glasgow, It abolished the tax on express com- Liverpool and London being the ports of panies. inquiry-varies from 40 to 70 per cent.,

and will average about 55 per cent. It has abolished all these taxes that fell these English workers ought to have sufupon the wealthy and the well-to-do. But fered a grievous reduction of wages, beit has never abolished, it has never re- cause of the free importation of the prodduced to any appreciable extent, the taxes nots of the pauper labor of continental that fall upon the poor. Their taxes are Europe. But the facts are the other way. still \$47.10 on every \$100 worth they buy No party in this country is proposing free of foreign goods, and an unknown amount trade. But we can see clearer what we on domestic goods. The wealthy have been are doing when we know how wages in

All this appears from the speech of Chairman MILLS in Tremont Temple. The facts

The Democratic party believes that the time has come to reduce those taxes which bear upon the poor; which make their same time so restrict production to the home market as to keep large numbers of

estimates that a million men are in enforced President CLEVELAND and the Democratic

THE VOICE OF VERMONT. The Republicans have carried Vermont again. Of course. No Democrat dreamed that the result would be different. For Vermont to go Republican is as inevitable seriously interfere with several of our home transas for James G. Blaine to go Republican. The Republicans are claiming an in- this port."-(Mr. Blaine's speech. creased majority, however. On the strength This is a genuine specimen of either the of the first returns they claimed 30,000, superficial information, or the lack of can. New for liberal appropriations for Jackson-

only 22.183. It is probable that when the full vote lutely all of the "export business of Cancomes in it will show that the Republicans ada" at Portland, and the import business, have just about held their own. But even too, is done through the Grand Trunk railif they have made gains, it is not in the way of Canada, which has its Eastern terleast surprising. Vermont is the only one minus at Portland. Every mile of this of the New England States which is to any road is owned by British capitalists. important extent interested in wool-growing When navigation of the St. Lawrence and the farmers there do not like the Mills closes at Quebec and Montreal, in early bill, because it will reduce the price of wool | winter, an additional force of clerks and to the natural level and deprive them of other employes is sent from those points to whatever artificial profit they are now able Portland by the Grand Trunk. There they to collect from the consumer, under shelter | meet the British steamers of the Allan and of the wool tariff. It is deplorable that such Dominion lines (which also bring their considerations of personal interest should clerks and stevedores from Montreal) and

chants of Portland who are Mr. BLAINE's

GRANITE STATE DEMOCRATS.

H. AMSDEN of Penacook for governor. They have done a still better thing in declothing, their blankets, their food "The Democracy witnesses the new era," claring unequivocally for tariff reform. and their shelter dearer and at the the platform says, "and declares for tariff reform, broader markets, steady employment for laborers, better wages, lower taxation and consequent prosperity alike to producer and consumer." And again: "Our great Republican victory in that State: manufacturing industries imperatively

CLEVELAND and tax reform.

BLAINE'S plurality in New Hampshire in 1884 was only 4063 in a total vote of 84,-000. The State can be carried this year for

The Democrats of New Hampshire have

A SAMPLE OF BLAINE'S "FACTS." "To allow the President now to stop the export portation lines, especially those leading to Portland, | million. Then the great trial will begin.

natorial election, in 1880, was only 20,522, G. Blaine in this political campaign. . and BLAINE carried the State in 1884 by Any one who will take the trouble to look into the matter will find that abso-

export and import business for Canada, help the cause.

mont, and it matters little whether the ad- To use his own favorite phrase, Mr. verse vote of the State is a few thousand BLAINE can take whichever horn of this more or less. There are enough other dilemma he chooses-namely, that he is Spirited Address Before a States whose faces are turned to the morn- ignorant of the real situation, or that he is

willing to falsify facts for a partisan advantage which must sooner or later be exposed. But Mr. BLAINE may be, for reasons of his steamship lines than his fellow-citizens are generally aware. He does not wish to be a that will do honor to the party; men who, deadhead in any enterprise, and this may if elected, will faithfully conduct the affairs account in some part for his defence of Ratification Meeting of Enthusiastic

HOT AND COLD-AND WHY.

delectation of free-trade admirers or ad-From the speech of Chairman MILLS: vocates, but are the work of such statis- We must have more markets, we must have ticians as GIFFEN, whose "Miscellaneous more people demanding the products of our make them, and calling for more labor to

d. Per ct.

Mayor Russer, who ought to be the next

the Republicans of the lower house could. The result in Vermont explained by the

O there's no getting round the truth! The issue is too big to shirk; In face of stubborn facts like these, The thing that's needed seems to be Protection from the cheap Chinese.

tions and political history. 1. For \$1.25, THE WEEKLY GLOBE | Agents are allowed the regular commission

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NOVEMBER 15.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

SHOULD BEGIN AT ONCE TO CIRCULATE

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# POLITICAL FIGHTS.

Maine in the Midst of a Hot Fight.

Conventions in Massachusetts, Connecti-

cut and Other States.

Arkansas and Vermont True to Their Old Loves.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.-At 1 o'clock the vote in all the wards indicated large Demo-cratic gains. This morning it was reported that liquor dealers had subscribed \$3500 to the Republican fund, but that assistance was apparently not enough to enable them to roll their vote beyond the figure of four In all the wards Repubhad up to 10 o'clock voted the Democratic ticket, but not a Democrat was known to have cut Putnam or Emery, or to have voted the Re publican ticket. A considerable number of Republicans have voted for Mr. Putnam. cutting the name of Mr. Burleigh. From 12 to 2 o'clock is the best time for Democrats to vote, and the Putnam vote will boom for the next hour.

The Republicans are making every possible effort to save their voters and to "induce" Democrats to vote the Republican ticket. If the present state of affairs continues through the afternoon Putnam will be a close second in the city and vicinity. The Republicans are feeling rather blue, and acknowledge that Burleigh may soldiers don't take kindly to Burleigh, and there is a strong feeling against Reed. The Republican leaders say they shall turn the tables on the Democrats after 2 o'clock, when they expect to get out their strength, and what they call the "reserve," by that term meaning the men who turned up their neses this morning at \$2, and struck for \$5. It remains to be seen how many of that class they will gather in.

At the rooms of the Democratic executive committee very encouraging local reorts are being received, and Secretary Riggs is very confident that the Repub-lican vote will be reduced. If Burleigh don't have more than 10,000 plurality the State will go for Cleveland in November. The Democratic leaders say it would be out of the question for the Republicans to fight a second campaign like the last. They expect to carry the State, unless Burleigh ens much better than now is probable. The city tickets are simply mangled. No

ne seems to have the slightest idea where they are locally, and almost any result ould seem reasonable. Republicans Feel Like Trading,

and are freely offering their remeats and are freely offering their remeats to the Legislature votes for one vote for sheriff. The Reed men are cutting the names of Colonel Fred N. Dow and Hon. William H. Looney for the Legislature, and are substituting the names of two of the Democratic candidates. Hon. William G. Davis A. Cushman. The Dow Reed un-Reed un

Auditor-William A. Williams of Worces-

Auditor—William A. Williams of Worcester.

Electors at large—John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston and George M. Stearns of Chicopee.

William Eustis Russell, the nominee for governor, was born in Cambridge, Jan. 6, 1857. One of several brothers, all worthy and respected, William, when able only to toddle, evinced a strong predilection to books. He received his early training in the Cambridge public schools, in which he prepared for Harvard College. He was secretary of his college class, and graduated with high honors in 1877. Inclined to the profession of his father, the young man took the law course at the Boston University, where he graduated in 1879. In 1880 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and entered into partnership with the law firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, 27 State street.

Scarcely out of his majority, he began to take an active part in the councils of the local organization of the Democracy in his own city. In old ward 1, Old Cambridge, he developed into one of the most untiring and zealous champions of the cause. He soon became a member of the ward committee, In 1881 he became a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1885 his party selected him as its standard-bearer for the mayoralty, and with the assistance of the "Citizens" party he was triumphantly elected in that Republican municipality. The two years following he was re-elected to the same office, and now upon the closing of his third consecutive term his friends find him honored with the gubernatorial nomination of his party in the present campaign.

### OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

Vance Says the People Will be With the Democrats in November.

Vance was back in his seat this morning, looking fresh and happy after having pre-State convention of Connecticut. Mr. Vance says that the ticket is an excel-

ent one, and will command the support of about the outlook in the State he said you can't tell anything about Connecticut until two weeks before election, but I see nothing to change the existing feeling or that will change it between now and the day of election. The free trade bugaboo has lost its terrors. Our people have read the Mills bill, and when the Republicans tell them that it is a free trade measure and will hurt them, and as the Republicans cannot answer that argument, it has lost its force and influence. Then again we were told of all the harm that was going to betall the country should the Democratic party be successful, and as none of the dire calamities that were so freely predicted have happened, our business men and manufacturers are satisfied with a Democratic administration, and will hesitate about making a change. Besides which many of them believe that a reduction of taxation on the lines of the Mills bill will be a good thing for them."
Judge Morris, our candidate for governor, is a very popular man and of very high character. The Republican nomination is the result of a deal made two years ago, and we knew long before the convention was held what they would do. The Republicans have put a rich man at the head of their ticket and we a poor man, but I think you will find that the people will be with us in November. about the outlook in the State he said you

Twenty-five out of the 75 counties in Arkansas give partial returns of the State Democratic gains over the vote of 1886. ority over the combined Republican and Labor tickets. The returns show that a large proportion of the Democrats who roted as members of the State wheel organist the Democratic ticket.

Even if praying always did bring rain, some people we all know of would never need to buy an umbrella.

have returned Eagle for governor, and the whole State ticket is elected by a large majority and the Legis'ature will be Democratic by a considerable majority. The vote on the State and county ticket in Pulaski county was close, and victory was claimed by both sides. The Republicans generally supported the Union Labor ticket.

New Hampshire Republicans. The Republican State convention was called to order in Phonix Hall at 10.40 a. m., on the 4th inst., by Hon. J. H. Gallinger, chairman of the State committee. On calling the convention to order the follow

ing organization was adopted for convention: President, Martin A. Hayne of Lake Village; vice presidents, one from each Village; vice presidents, one from each county.

The platform indorses the principles adopted at Chicago; believes that the American doctrine of protection should be maintained; heartily approves the declaration in favor of temperance, and ratifies the nomination of Harrison and Morton as men worthy of support.

David H. Goodell was nominated for governor and O. C. Moore of Nashua for Congressman, in place of Gallinger.

Connecticut's Democrats.

The Democratic State convention was mittee, and Congressman R. T. Vance was made chairman. The platform adopted indorses the St. Louis nominations; protests that the administration of President Clevethat the administration of Fresident Cleve-land has taken an advanced position in civil service reform; congratulates the Democracy on the passage of the Mills bill, and approves the President's course in the fisheries business. After numerous ballots. Judge Luzon B. Morris of New Haven was

No Wonder Sheep Bleat.

Washington, Sept. 9.—"I see." said Representative John E. Russell, "the Republicans claim that the sheep of Vermont are elling the sheep of Oregon of the increased majority the Green Mountain State gave, and that is their answer to the Mills bill. "The Vermont sheep are lifting up their voices and bleating because they know a few more years of Republican rule and there won't be so much as a lamb left in

ormont.
"The figures show that in 1860 there rer 752,201 sheep in the State; in 1870, 0.347; in 1875, 516,400; in 1880, 498,600; d in 1887 the number was estimated at 78.174.
"Yet the Republicans claim that protecon has fostered the sheep growing industry and the Mills bill would exterminate

he flocks.
"I don't wonder the sheep bleat."

Political Notes. A meeting to protest against the renom-nation of Governor Hill was held at Cooper Union, New York, Friday night, about 2500 people being present.

about 2500 people being present.

A State convention of the Prohibition
League of Connecticut was held at Willimantic Friday, with about 500 representatives of Prohibition clubs from all parts of the State in attendance.

Returns from all but nine counties in Arkansas give the Democrats a majority of 16,500. The other counties will not materially change this vote. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic.

At Farmington, Me., Sept. 4, people from all parts of the county listened to Mr. Blaine, who addressed them on the woolgrowing interests of the State, and who also had a word to say about the Prohibitory party.

### CHINESE BILL PASSED.

Motion to Reconsider Still Pending-

Message from the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-In the Senate the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up, and his statement that seven Chinamen had

sconsider. Mr. Sherman—I object, The vote was taken on the motion to ad-urn, and it was defeated—yeas, 19; Yays.

journ, and it was defeated—yeas, 19; Yays, 22.

The vote was taken a second and a third time on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider; but each time there was a lack of a quorum—several senators taking advantage of their being paired to refrain from voting.

Finally the friends of the bill realized the uselessness of further attempts to end the matter, and the Senate, at 4 p. m., adjourned till Monday, leaving the bill pass d. but the motion to reconsider its passage pending.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Business Active in All Prin-

called to order at New Haven, Sept. 4, by quotations, though buyers continue cau-tious. Leather of all descriptions is very

above what it paid last year for the simple item of cotton bagging. And the excuse of the mill owners is that the admission of jute butts, duty free, will destroy their industry, and will close their mills, consequently they intend this one season shall pay them the value of their mills. This is the infamous excuse they offer. The 10 mills cost less than \$1.100,000, and yet they add \$3.500.000 to the price of bagging for this season. If the trust is carried through, and the farmers take the bagging at this advanced price, the mill owners will pay for their mills entire by the one season's business, pocket \$2,500,000 besides, and have the ordinary profit of the business in addition to this."

substituting the names of two of the Democratic condidates. How, William G. Day by a large crowd. He spoke at considerable and Charles A. Cushman. The Dow men are threatening to cut Reed unless this sort of thing is stopped at cnee, So far as the city ticked in the content of the concerned the result will hardly be known until the votes are counted, the fally amounting to nothing. There will be a very heavy veto, perhaps the largest case for many years here.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS

\*\*Mominate the Mayor of the College City for Governor.\*\*

The Massachusated State Democratic Convention was called to order at Springfield on Wednesday last by chairman Particle. A Collins, and Hon. John J. Domovan of Lovel was chosen as the permanent prevail to the greatest applianse.

A comedian who sines a Blaine verse in the season of the campaign. A complete the convention was called to order at Springfield on Wednesday last by chairman Particle and the convention was called to order at Springfield on Wednesday last by chairman Particle and the convention was called to order at Springfield on Wednesday last by chairman Particle and the complete of the campaign and a ringing indoreance was a remarkable exposition of the purposes and policy of the party, and every reference to President Cleveland's name mer with the greatest applianse.

The Connell Chaires H. Taylor of Beston, that the ever hearent prevences and policy of the party, and every reference to President Cleveland's name mer with the greatest applianse.

The committee on credentials reported 532 towns and 13 cities represented by College Chaires H. Taylor of Beston, which is the continuous providence of the campaign, and a ringing indoreance will probably be six on the contract of the campaign, and a ringing indoreance will probably be six on the contract of the campaign, and a ringing indoreance will be provided the contract of the campaign and a ringing indoreance will be contracted to the contract of the campaign, and a ringing indoreance will be contracted to the

The trade in boots and shoes is flourishng, and the market is increasing in disposition towards asking an advance, but the jobbers say there will not be any change in values for some time to come. Still, with leather in its present firm condition, it looks as though an advance was not far distant. The trade has

fairly prosperous, and the tone of the general market is steady, with no important change in prices.

The jobbers report an active trade and a considerable reduction in stocks, with a very healthy tone to the market. Print cloths are moving quite freely. The sales at the manufacturing centres have been unusually large, so that September opens well. Prints are in good call, and duylicate or ders are coming in well. There has been a slight reduction in some of the cloths, owing, it is said, to a desire to move the goods more rapidly. Ginghams are in moderate demand. The mills are through with the production of dark goods, and are now busy on spring styles. In dress goods a brisk trade is noted, and prices are unchanged.

Buyers of woollen goods are moving with caution, and do not go much beyond their immediate, wants, but the proportion of trade is fairly satisfactory. The mills have sufficient orders to keep their machinery running for the present on full time, and have obtained supplies of wool to cover their orders on more favorable terms than for some years agst.

IN LEADING MARKETS.

The state of the season, the shade the same of the state of the same of the sa

We quote: Creamery, Northern, extra, 22@22c & b: do, good to choice, 18@19c: do, Western, extra. We quote: Creamery, Northern, extra, 22@222 % b; do, good to choice, 18@19e; do, Western, extra, 204@21e; do, 1st, 17@18e; do, choice, ...@19e; Franklin Co., Mass., extra, 21@...; do, good to choice, ...@19; Dairy, extra, ...@19; do, Northern, choice, ...@17; do, fair to good, 19@19; Western dairy, good to choice, ...@17; do, initation creamery, 17@18; do, ladle-packed, choice, ...@16; do, fair to good, ...@14. Trunk butter, 14 bor 12 b prints, fancy, 20@21; good to choice, 18@19e % b.
CHEESF.—There is a better demand both here and in Liverpool, and consequently prices are prices all round.
Quotations: Pea, choice Northern hand-picked, \$2.75@2.86 % bush; do, New York, hand-picked, \$2.75@2.86 % bush; do, New York, hand-picked, \$2.40@2.46 % bush; do, Compared, \$2.00@2.16; do 2ds, \$1.99@2.10; German, pea, \$2.05@2.09; do med., \$1.85@1.90; Medium choice, hand-picked, \$2.10@. \$1.0; do, screened, \$1.90@2.90; Yellow Eves, holce, \$2.50@...; do, fiat, \$2.40@2.45; Red Kiders, \$1.50@1.90.
FRUIT.—Apples are dull since the arrivals of scaches are so large. The apple crops are good and rices generally lower. Waterinelous are slow of ale on account of the cool weather. Grapes are lentiful and demand good.
We guole: Russets, \$4.50@5.00. Compared to the cool weather.

plentiful and demand good.

We quoie: Russets, \$4.50@5.00; Common, \$2.00 (2.50 % bbl. Norfolk green, \$1.50@2.00.

Evaporated apple, \$0\frac{1}{2}\$\text{10}\$\text{(d)

omes. Still, with leadars in its present of the statement that seven Chinamen had given condition, it looks as though an advance was not far distant. The trade has been naturalized in Indianaolis in 1574 when the statement that seven Chinamen had given the statement that seven Chinamen had given the learn that the contravity of the Republicant toketh, read a leiter of the Republicant toketh and the Republicant t

confined to small lots, and the prices are more or less weak.

Mackerel — No. 1, per bbl., 23.00@24.00 No. 2, 221.00@22.00; No. 3, rimmed, \$20.00@21.00; No. 3, plain, \$16.00@18.50; tinkers, \$11.00@12.00; No. Codfish—Dry Bank large, \$6.25@8.60; do. do, medium, \$47.565.00; Pickled Bank, \$4.50@5.78; Georges, \$5.00@5.25; Shore, \$5.00@5.50; Hake, \$2.26@2.50; Haddock, \$2.50@2.75; Pollock, plckled, \$2.26@2.50; Haddock, \$2.50@2.75; Boneless Haddock, 44½ @5c; boneless Cod, 64/2@8. Miscellaneous. HOPS—We quote: New York, 1887, prime, 9@ 10c; do, fair, 10@12c; do, 1886, nominal; do,1885, 6@8c; English, 1886, 15c; California, 1886, 10 @15c.

1634: Rio Grande, 15@.; Montevideo, 16@.; Calcutta alaught., cow hides, 9@11; do, dead green, 7@9; do, buffalo, 6; Sterra Leone, 14@15.

SALT—Quotations are as follows: Laverpool, in bond, hid, \$1.00@1.15; do, duty paid, \$1.40@ 1.55; do & With'ns, \$1.10@1.15; Liverpool, sacks, 75@85c; Cadiz, in bond, \$1.87\2\00ex20; Turk's Island, hid., \$2.25@2.40.

STARCH—The quotations for starch are: Potato starch, 4@43\c; Corn, 2@23\c; Wheat, 4\2\00ex20; Corn, 2\00ex20\00ex20; Wheat, 4\2\00ex20; Corn, 2\00ex20\00ex20; Corn, 2\00ex20\00ex20; Corn, 2\00ex20\00e There is a firmer general market Tammany Hall Sends \$2500 to the land has existed for some time. An

last year, and much of the wheat will Dr. Patlen Says That Northern Nurses

and will do so for the next two or three weeks until winter stock is bought. Liverpool quotations, 44s.

We quote: New York extra, 884@9c % ib: do, good to choice, 8@84/s; do, good to choice, 1/2/28; do, common, 6@7.

Western fine, 8 defe, do, common, 7/20...; Sage, extra, 10; 8kims, 2/2 dc; part skims, 4/2/20...; Sage, extra, 10; 8kims, 2/2 dc; part skims, 4/2/20...; Sage, extra, 10; 1/2 dc; part skims, 4/2/20...; Sage, 1/2 dc; part skims, 4/

key on the one side and Russia on the other, in the year 1854. Lester Wallack bought a

Roe & Doe: GENTLEMEN—You are no gentlemen. Respectfully yours. John Smith,

Aspinwall Land....

Boston water Power.
Boylston Land.
Brookline Land.
Campobelio Land.
East Boston Land.
Frenchman's Bay Land.
Lamoine Land.
Maverick Land.
Newport Land.
Payson Land.
Payson Land. . 75e tral Massachusetts

arral Massachusetts

ashre breterred

acago, Burington & Northern 46

hicago, Burington & Quiney 113

hicago, Burington & Quiney 113

hicago, Burington & Quiney 113

Chechnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 18½

Cleveland & Canton 884

1411/2

190

30

30 oncord..... onnecticat River... 

only has he worked hard, but his wife, with other ladies, has been untiring in making and distributing dainties to those down sick with the fever.

Fourteen nurses arrived from New Orleans last night and two ordered by the Knights of Honor from Pensacola.

There is much rejoicing at the fact that a train to accommodate 500 will be run from here probably on Tuesday to Hendersonville, N. C. One hundred and fifty will be picked up at Camp Perry, leaving 350 from here.

here.

The equinoctical gales are on us at present, and the rain and wind are very heavy, it is feared that after the heavy rains, when the sun comes out, the fever will still increase.

Are a Hindrance. The following is from Dr. M. A. Pallen, an eminent New York practitioner, who is fa miliar, through experience, with yellow fever, having passed through the terrible On the Fargo and Black Hills branch at most points the results are considerably better than last season. Along the Duluth and Manitoba branch the yield will undoubtedly be an average one, though the quality is much below the average. On the Fargo and Southwestern and Jim River vafley branches, south of the Main line, the condition appears to be better than at any other point on this road. On the main line, indications point to a very fair yield and quantity. From the neighborhood of Mandan it is claimed that the country has never in its history had such a crop, and the estimates are 22 bushels to the acre on an average. epidemic of 1841-42 at Vicksburg, Miss. borhood of Mandan it is claimed that the country has never in its history had such a crop, and the estimates are 22 bushels to the acre on an average.

The crop of oats is also very good.

LESTER WALLACK DEAD.

The Comedian Breathes His Last at Stamford, Thursday Morning.

Ngw York, Sept. 6.—Despatches from Stamford say Lester Wallack died this morning. The full name of this yeighn actor and manager, who

Tammany's Gift to Jacksonville. The Tammany Hall general committee through its treasurer, John J. Gorman, has ent \$2500 to the Mayor of Jacksonville for

At the outbreak of the war between the alled forces of England, France and Turcommission in the English army and departed for the Cr.mea, the seat of hostilities, but sold out after three days' experience in campaigning, and resumed his profession. He succeeded his father as a theatrical manager upon the elder Wallack's decease, some what more than 20 years ago. He was a happy father and a proud grands happy father and a proud grands father, the head and master of an exceptionally happy home, with a family circle about him of no small proportions, where he was revered, respected, loved and admired. He was nervous to a degree, sensitive to surroundings, fond of all the elegances, as well as insistent upon all comforts that wealth and experience and taste can procure, He lived in a handsome house on Thirtieth street, not far from his theatre.

Respectfully Disrespectful.

(Harper's Bazar.)

That was a contradictory sort of an effusion written by a discharged clerk to his former employers:

Sept. 1, 1888.

Firemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen and Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, is to be considered and very probably some definite action will be taken and symbol beatken and the surkes of recent years have consummation of that end. The failure of the strikes of recent years have consumed to members of the four railroad men's organizations that singly they cannot be sure of success in every struggle with combined capital, and hence a federation is considered essential to insure the success of any effort which may hereafter be made in protest of the surley considered the switchmen's strike two years ago, would undoubtedly have been successful, land the engineers acted in asymptact and taste can procure, He lived in a handsome house on Thirtieth street, not far from his theatre.

Respectfully Disrespectful.

(Harper's Bazar.)

That was a contradictory sort of an effusion with the strikers, and the failure of the switchmen's action in 1886.

Should the coalition be brought about, the organization, it is said, will be the most extensive and powerful ever formed by workingmen.

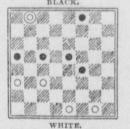
AT HER MO

belleville The HATCHET.

Coming Together.

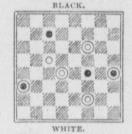
Charles of Coming Together.

Charles of Same Washington as well as the company of t



White to play and draw.

Position No. 1390. By L. M. Stearns, Derry Depat, N. H. For "Amateurs."



White to play and win. Came No. 2379-Cross.

By J. T. Hennigan, Groton, Mass

Notes by Mr. Hennigan.
A-31. 26 draws.
B-Allows a draw and forms position No.
1387; 14. 18 wins.
C-Solution of Position No.1387.
D-In Globb game No. 1823 white played
10..14, allowing black to win.

Came No. 2380-Cross. The two following games were played at

FIFTY-ONE NEW CASES.

The Situation at Jackson-ville Growing Worse.

Seven More Deaths Vesterday, with Favorable Weather.

Seven More Deaths Vesterday, with Favorable Weather.

Tammany Hall Sends \$2500 to the Mayor of the Stricken City.

Jackson-ville, Fla., Sept. 9—The official bulletin for the 2th ours ending at 6 o'clock tonglet is as follows.

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Jackson-ville, Fla., Sept. 9—The official bulletin for the 2th ours ending at 6 o'clock tongletin and the colors.

Jackson-ville

BITTERLY OPPOSED BY BIG HEAD,

Who Says He Will Never Sign the Treaty -Sitting Bull in a Rage.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 10.-The report that the commissioners now at the Lower Agencies will soon return to Standing Rock to treat with the Indians for the opening of the reservation has aroused no small amount of excitement among the opposing reds. While it is believed that many of the young Indians may sign, if the proper pressure is brought to bear, it is known that Sitting Bull Gall, Bear and Big Head are as bitterly opposed to the plan as ever. The published report that Sitting Bull had signed the treaty was shown him, and he flew into a rage, accusing the man who started the report of being a villain. He says that this report was sent out by some one friendly to the commission to lessen his influence among his Indians, but that he will show the whites that they cannot fool him.

Gall still says that he will never sign, and that he will sever all friendly ties with the Indians that do.

Notwithstanding the attidude of the chiefs, there are many among the more friendly tribes who are willing to sign, Judge Wright's recent friendly speeches have had a good influence on the Indians. It is understood that the commissioners will return from Lower Brule to Standing Rock, and will not visit the Cheyenne agency until they have accomplished something at Standing Rock. reds. While it is believed that many of the

New Boston Music.

Oliver Ditson & Co. have an unusually valuable list of new music for piano play. makes but little difference in the en oy-ment of the player what number he selects. higher.

Guotations: Near by and Cape, 21@21; Eastern Equipment of the player what number he selects. But to secure practice and cultivation he must cult with close examination. For exita, 19½@20; do, first, 19½@20; do, fi

# MAKING A RING.

How the Precious Metal is Stamped and Shaped,

Set with Costly Stones and Finished for fair Ladies' Fingers.

A Workshop Full of Curiosities-Even the Dust is Precious.

[E. W. Bartlett in Pittsburg Dispatch.] Sometimes I think that the adage "all is not gold that glitters" needs to be reconstructed by people in our line of business. and made to read, "all gold does not glitter," remarked one of the leading manufactur-ing jewellers of Pittsburg to the writer. In ing jewellers of Pittsburg to the writer. In proof of this assertion he exhibited several ner from one of the Broadway windows pieces of gold, as nearly pure as it can be. back toward the clerk's desk, and tempoand still be worked to good advantage. The material looked very much like old leather-covered settees in which guests of brass, and was so dingy and lustreless the hotel lounge. I was ensconced a rethat none but an expert would have pronounced it gold. Two small straight pieces, in shape and size very much like small horseshoe nails, were shown, and these, the jeweler said, would be transformed into the main portion of a finger ring, after being bent shaped and properly

formed into the main portion of a finger formed into the main portion of a finger from after being bent shaped and properly joined together. The piece designed to form the top of the ring, in which the stone is set, is separate. It is shaped like a tray, having been given this form by a die or stamp, by means of which it was culf from a nece of rolled gold.

The manufacturer next unlocked his safe and brought forth some of its rare and costly treasures. There were diamonds, rubles, pearls, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts and scores of other precious stones, in infinite variety, from all parts of the aarth.

"We are obliged to keep a large stock on hand," said the jeweller, "much larger than the Eastern manufacturers who are able to send out and buy what they want at any time. A good deal of our work consists in the making of badges, pins, medals and other designs to order, at short notice, and a large assortment of precious stones is therefore indispensable. We have diamonds of every size, ranging from large and other designs to order, at short notice, and a large assortment of precious diamonds of every size, ranging from large and other designs to order, at short notice, and a large assortment of precious tones is therefore indispensable. We have diamonds of every size, ranging from large and other designs to order, at short notice, and a large assortment of precious time is the prefect stones several carats in weight and worth hundreds of dollars, down to the merest speek, costing less than half a dollar. Yes, you can buy a genuine diamond for 40 cents, but it won't be large enough to be remarkably conspicuous. Fearls, too, we have in great numbers, some larger. "Tell we shall a state the st. James desired to a young ledy in matter and costly treasures, the whole has and a loos and a large assortment of precious stones is therefore indispensable. We have diamonds of every size, ranging from large and the large than the st. James and the st. James and the large than the st. James and the st. James and the st. every size, ranging from large and perfect stones several carats in weight and worth hundreds of dollars, down to the merest speck, costing less than half a dollar. Yes, you can buy a genuine diamond for 40 cents, but it won't be large enough to be remarkably conspicuous. Fearls, too, we have in great numbers, some larger than peas and others smaller than pinheads.

merest speck, costing less tain had a fear of ar. Yes, you can buy a genuine diamond for 40 cents, but it won't be large enough to be remarkably conspicuous. Pearls, too, we have in great numbers, some larger than peas and others smaller than pinheads. The greater part of these gems are cut and polished abroad. Even the California pearl, fished from the ocean by divers along the Pacific coast, goes abroad to the hands of German lapidaries, and is then brought hack to this country to be set in jeweiry. The greater number of pearls found are inperfect, and all such have to be cut, making what are known as half pearls, "We carry, also, a large stock of imitation stones. Every real gem is imitated, and the more precious the stone the greater will be the number of imitations. Many of the imitations are so perfect that only experts can distinguish them from the genuine. All stones for settings are bought by us, cut and pol shed and ready for use. They are all graded according to the French measurement, and the packages containing them marked with the exact size of each piece in millimetres. Take this line of turquois, for instance, and you will observe that each has the same pattern running through all the different sizes. Fashion rules in jeweiry, as in everything else. A stone at one time very popular in rings may go out of style entirely in a few years. Hence, unless we take the utmost care, we are liable to have an accumulation of cistly material on our hands, with no chance of getting rid of it, until fashion's caprice orings it into favor again."

For weighing diamonds and other for the gent of these gems are cut and polished abroad the marked with the exact size of each piece in millimetres. Take this line of turquois, for instance, and is then prompted to the precious the stock of minimal to the more precious the stock of minimal to the initiations are so perfect that only experts. "In the number of initiations are so perfect that only experts can distinguish to the prompted to the prompted to the prompted to

of it until fashion's caprice brings it into favor again."

For weighing diamonds and other precious stones a very delicate instrument, known as the diamond scale, is used. It consists of balances, and is so delicate that it will turn when a weight equal to one sixty-fourth part of a carat is placed upon it. A carat is a weight of four grains: the scales, therefore, are capable of determining the weight of any article weighing one-two hundred and fifty-sixth part of a grain. The smaller weights used on the scales are of aluminum, the lightest metal known, and a piece one sixty-fourth of a carat in weight is but a small, filmy scale that the breath would move.

What to film was thought it was thought it is add preplexed. Suddenly the creases smoothed and his face lighted as he exclaimed: "I'll tell you what we'll do. I'll go to Newport. You can spell Newport, can't you?"

Had I not heard all this myself I would not believe the narrator of it.

ACENTS AND PECULIAR FOLKS.

[Kingston Freeman.]

A man who sathodan's the creases smoothed and his face lighted as he exclaimed: "I'll tell you what we'll do. I'll tell you what we'll do. I'

description.
Gold coin is put in a small crucible, with fux, and the crucible placed inside a covered pot, which is subjected to the heat of a powerful flame of natural gas. To increase the intensity of the heat a strong blast is produced by means of a fan, making a constant, even temperature. Alongside the melting apparatus is the annealing furnace. The gold is rolled and converted into convenient shape for use precisely as iron is worked in a rolling mill. It is passed through grooved rolls of various sizes, one after another, until it is fashioned into narrow strips of the desired width and thickness. There are also other rolls for converting the ingots into sheet gold. For stamping the settings for rings a screw pressis used, dies of various sizes being inserted as required. A diamond ring is thick at the top downward. A piece of gold, after being roled and cut, is laid upon a metal die and a heavy hammer, working in a frame and operated by means of a rope and bulley, is made to descend, thus giving with one piow the desired shape to this part of the ring. Hundreds of different dies are necessary for the various styles and sizes of rings. After the drop hammer has stamped the gold into shape it is placed in a thin metallic plate containing a hole, in which it for averty and driven through by a purph.

Two Pozen Compressed Facts. melting appaiatus is the annealing furnace. The gold is rolled and converted into convenient shape for use precisely as iron is worked in a rolling mill. It is passed through grooved rolls of various sizes, one after another, until it is fashioned into narrow strips of the desired width and thickness. There are also other rolls for converting the ingots into sheet gold. For stamping the settings for rings a screw press is used, dies of various sizes being inserted as required. A diamond ring is thick at the centre, gradually tapering in size fr. m the top downward. A piece of gold, after being rolled and cut, is laid upon a metal die and a heavy hammer, working in a frame and operated by means of a rope and bulley, is made to descend, thus giving with one blow the desired shape to this part of the ring. Hundreds of different dies are necessary for the various styles and sizes of rings. After the drop hammer has stamped the gold into shape it is placed in a thin metallic plate containing a hole, in which it fits exactly, and driven through by a bunch, worked by hand, thus cutting away the gold adhering to the edges, which is carefully saved.

All along the side of the room are workmen seated at benches, some shaping then to-

All along the side of the room are work-men seated at benches, some shaping the pieces into rings and soldering them to-gether, others inserting and fastening the stone settings, and still others performing various sorts of equally diment and deli-cate work, all necessary in the making of a ring. In another part of the room is a curious bit of machinery, which is called a lapidary lathe and used for shaping or cut-ting down stores when necessary. A round

curious bit of machinery, which is called a lapidary lathe and used for shaping or cutting down stones when necessary. A round piece of metal, shaped like a small grindstone, is set in horizontal position and made to revolve. To this emery is applied, and the stone being held against it is soon reduced to the proper dimensions. It is then polished on a similar appliance of wood coated with putty powder. Another interesting object is the enameling furnace. The article to be ornamented, having previously been engraved for the reception of the enamel, is placed in a little oven coated with the enamel in the shape of a powder. It is then heated until the enamel runs and is then removed from the fire to be cooled and finished.

A peculiar process is that of gilding, or electro-plating. The article to be gilded is first thoroughly cleaned by a fine brush of brass wires. A piece of gold is attached to the positive pole of an electric battery and the article to the negative. Both are then placed in the same solution and the electric current does the work, transferring a portion of the gold to the object to be plated.

For polishing the various articles manufactured there are various ingenious devices whereon the work is done by fine revolving brushes, some made of bristles and others of cotton. A machine which has been in use for the last 20 years, and which created a revolution in the business, is the metal lap, consisting of two wheels charged with different grades of emery, one for evening the edges of rings and the other for polishing.

Great care is taken to prevent any waste

evening the edges of rings and the other for polishing.

Great care is taken to prevent any waste of the precious metal, but a considerable loss is inevitable. The dirt which is swept from the floor is carefully sifted and saved, and even the water in which the workmen wash their hands is too precious to be thrown away. It goes from the sink into a barrel underneath, a pipe carrying it to the bottom, and from this barrel a pipe takes it to a second, and so on until it has passed through four or five similarly arranged receptacles. Thence a pipe carries the overflow to the basement, where the water undergoes a like process of filtration. The amount of gold saved, mainly from sweepings and from the lavatory, amounts to from \$1300 to \$1600 per year. And a good deal is lost beside, despite all precautions.

### Fish Prevent a Lake From Freezing.

A well known Baptist minister boarded a crowded Second street car yesterday afternoon and greeted a number of his acquaint-ances, saying that he had just returned from Waukesha, where he had been spend ing his vacation. "By the way." said the reverend gentleman, "while there I heard a fish story which may strike you as incredible, but which I was forced to believe, ing. "Zee beauty of madame is vair scarce." a fish story which may strike you as incredible, but which I was forced to believe, coming as it did from a gentleman whose veracity had never been doubted. The old gentleman at whose place I was stopping, in speaking of fishing one day, told me he knew of a lake in the vicinity where the fish were so abundand that when an ordinary plank was placed in the water the fish were so crowded together as to keep the plank on the surface so firmly that it would bear the weight of several persons, and that when even of several persons, and that when even of the first next meet appears a pentleman at which I was forced to believe, coming as it did from a gentleman whose place I was stopping, in speaking of fishing one day, told me he knew of a lake in the vicinity where the fish were so abundand that when an ordinary plank was placed in the water the fish were so crowded together as to keep the plank on the surface so firmly that it would bear the weight of several persons, and that when even of the fish mere said to her at their next meet the fish tend as pencli dipped in this second solution over the characters written with the first they will appear a brilliant black.

A very funny trick is done in this way at very little expense. Put into a crucible for our ounces of bismuth, and, when in a state of fusion, throw in two ounces and a half of incredible."

"He went into a bank a few months ago metals will combine, forming an alloy, fusible in boiling water. Mold the alloy into bars and take them to a silversmith to be made into teaspoons. Give one to a stranger to stir his tea. As soon as the spoon can't read it himself."

large flat rocks were thrown into the place they would not sink." they would not sink."

Ominous silence prevailed in the car even after the minister paused, no one venturing an audible remonstrance. The expander of truth, evidently warned by the tfinidly-cast glances of incredulity which he observed passing between his listeners, proceeded to explain how it was that he had been brought to believe the story. He said that during the winter among the Northern lakes the fish prevent the surface of a lake from freezing over entirely by congregating in one place to get air and by constantly keeping the water disturbed at that spot. These spots are known as "air holes," and it was at one of these that the above phenomenon occurred.

### A DUDE'S DILEMMA.

He Couldn't Spell Narragansett, so He Had to Go to Newport to Please the Typewriter.

[Philadelphia Times.] The St. James Hotel is torn upside down on account of the many repairs which Captain Connor is having made in that favorite The resultant confusion has re-

decisively, as she crossed her hands on her lan.

"Well, I'm sure I can't," replied the embarrassed correspondent hopelessly.

"Neither can I." said the typewriter, indifferently. "What will we do about it?"

The manden appeared as serene as a June morning. The youth's brow was knitted in what to him was thought. He was evidently sadly perplexed. Suddenly the creases smoothed and his face lighted as he exclaimed: "Fil tell you what we'll do. I'll go to Newport. You can spell Newport, can't you?"

breath would move.

The workshop is a curious place, full of ingenious mechanical appliances, of which the limits of this article forbid an extended ing insurance. Easy-going farmers seem to

### Two Dozen Compressed Facts.

"Rehoboth Sunday Herald.] There are 2750 languages. A square mile contains 640 acres. The average human life is 31 years. A sparrel of bork weighs 200 pounds.
A span is 10% inches.
A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches.
Watches were first constructed in 1476.
A storm moves 36 miles per hour.
The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
The value of a ton of silver is \$37,704,84.
A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.
The first iron steamship was built in 1830.
Modern needles first came into use in 1545.
Coaches were first built in England in 1869.

569. The first horse railroad was built in One million dollars of gold coin weigh One million dollars of gold coin weigh 3685 pounds avoirdupois.
One million dollars of silver coin weigh 58,920.9 pounds avoirdupois.
The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe in 1846.
Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.
Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.
Measure 200 feet on each side and yon will have a square acre within an inch.

### Her Last Chance.

An irate woman entered a dry goods store the other day and accosted one of the clerks: charging me \$1 Saturday night for that table spread, and selling Mrs. Ferguson one just like it on Monday for 60 cents. Didn't you say it was my last chance to get one so cheap?"
"You mistook me, Madame," responded the ready clerk, "I said it was your last chance to get one for \$1. And it was, for we put them down to 60 cents Monday morning."

### He Saw a Quaker.

[Detroit Free Press.]
"Did you see any Quakers in Philadel phia?" was asked of a Detroiter who lately returned from that city.

"Did he 'thee' and 'thou' you?"
"He did. He got down off his hack and said: 'If thee don't pay me \$2 I'll knock thy blamed head off.' and I paid, although I knew the regular fare was 12 shillings. You don't want to fool with those Quakers any, and don't you forget it!"

### His Compliment. [Binghamton Republican.]

A Frenchman of this city having received the photograph of a lady, asked a friend what was customary under the circum-

"Compliment it," said the friend. "Tell

### MAGICAL DELUSIONS

Amusing Tricks Done with the Aid of Chemicals.

How to Change the Color of a Bird's Feathers or of a Flower.

A Curious Sympathetic Ink-Making Water Boil in Paper.

[Magician in Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Some pleasing delusions can be produced by the aid of chemicals. By wetting a piece of fine loaf sugar with phosphorized ether, and throwing it into a basin of water, the surface of the water will become luminous in the dark, and by gently blowing upon it phosphorescent undula-tions will be formed which illuminate the air above the fluid to a considerable distance. In winter the water must be rendered blood warm. If the phosphorized ether be applied to the hand or other warm objects it renders them luminous in the

The most curious of all kinds of sympathetic ink is that from cobalt. It is a very singular phenomenon that the characters of figures traced out with this ink may be

ire, will dart from the bottom through the liquid with a hissing noise. It makes a beautiful effect.

Fix three pins in the table and lay a piece of money upon them; then place a heap of the flour of sulphur be ow the piece of money; add another above it and set fire to them. When the flame is extinct you will find that a thin plate of metal has became detached from the coin, thus making two out of one.

ut of one.
Dissolve camphor in spirits of wine and

out of one.

Dissolve camphor in spirits of wine and deposit the vessel containing the solution in a close room where the spirits of wine will evaporate. If any one enters the room with a candle the air will inflame, making an effect as bright and sudden as lightning, but there is no danger whatever from this sparkling effect.

To nelt iron in a moment and make it run into drops, follow this rule: Bring a bar of iron to a white heat and then apply to it a roll of sulphur. The iron will immediately melt.

Take a piece of looking-glass, rest it on a table in any angle in front of the object to be copied, then, having a piece of paper placed behind the mirror, by looking into it from the upper part of the glass with one eye, so to speak and with the other make the axis of vision meet in the focus point of both, any object may be seen and sketched with singular beauty and accuracy. This will be found of great benefit to beginners in the art of painting.

A powder which catches fire when exposed to air can be prepared in this way. Put three ounces of rock alum and one onnee of honey or sugar into an earthen dish, keep the mixture over the fire until it becomes dry and hard, then pound it to a coarse powder. Put this into a bottle, leaving part empty, and, having placed it in a crucible, fill up the crucible with fine sand

tallen,
To melt lead in a piece of paper wrap up a smooth ball of lead in paper, taking care that there be no wrinkles in it, and that it

that there be no wrinkles in it, and that it be everywhere in contact with the ball; if it be neld in this state over the flames of a taper the lead will be melted without the paper being burnt. The lead, indeed, when once fused, will not fail, in a short time, to pierce the paper and run through.

If 20 grains of phosphorus, cut very small and mixed with 40 grains of powder of zinc, be put into four drachms of water and two drachms of concentrated sulphuric acid be added thereto, bubbles of intlamed phosphorated hydrogen gas will cover the whole surface of the fluid, forming a beautiful mountain of fire.

A pretty trick is performed in this manner. Take a bin and dip into glycerine and mark on your arm any number whatever—say 1630—and leave the marks remain. You must have a confederate, and, on joining a company, suggest that some one write some number down. Your confederate will quickly respond, writing the figures already on your arm on a piece of paper. Let him exhibit throughout the crowd and have him burn on a plate. After telling the company that you propose to make the identical tigures appear on your arm, rub the ashes of the paper on the spot where you had previously but the glycerine and you will have the numbers your confederate marked down on your arm in very bold letters.

To cause a brilliantexplosion under water drop a piece of phosphorus the size of a pea in a tumbler of hot water; and, from a bladder furnished with a stop-cock, force a stream of oxygen directly upon it. This will cause a beautiful explosion under water.

To change the color of a bird or flower it

To change the color of a bird or flower it is necessary to have earthen vessels which have little edges or rims near their mouths. You should likewise be provided with stoppers of cork of a diameter equal to that of their mouths. To make an experiment on some bird it is necessary to commence by making a hole in the stopper sufficiently large to contain the neck of the bird without strangling it. This done, you divide the stopper into two equal parts so as to facilitate the blacing of it around the neck without out doing injury to the bird. The two parts being brought together, you place at the bottom of the wase an ounce of quicklime, and beneath that a quarter of an ounce of sal ammoniac. When you perceive the effervescence commences to take place you promptly insert the stopper, to which the bird is attached, leaving the neck outside. The plumage of the body, exposed to the effervescent vapor, will become impregnated with the various colors produced by this chemical combination. Remove the stopper and the bird, and you will perceive its teathers charged with divers colors. Two or three minutes serve to produce this effect. In experimenting upon a flower the hole in the stopper need only be large enough to hold the stem which serves to su pend it in the air during the operation, which can be completed in one or two minutes.

Take a glass bottle; put into it some volawater.
To change the color of a bird or flower it

Take a glass bottle; put into it some volatile alkali, in which has been dissolved copper filings, which will produce a blue color, looking like liquid of some kind. Ask some one to cork it while indulcing in some pleasantry and then call the attention of the company to the liquid, when, to their astonishment, they will find that the supposed liquid has disappeared as soon as it was corked. You can cause it to reappear by simply taking out the stopper, and this change will appear equally astonishing.

Put half a teaspoonful of syrib of violets and three tablespoonfuls of water into a glass; sit them well together with a stick and put half the mixture into another glass. If you add a few drops of acid of vitriol into one of the glasses and stir it it will be changed to a crimson. Put a few drops of mixed alkali, dissolved, into another glass, and when you stir it will change to green. If you drop slowly into the green liquor from the side of the glass a few drops of a acid of vitriol you will perceive crimson at the bottom, purple in the middle, and green alkali, dissolved, to the other gless, the same colors will appear in different order, making a beautiful effect.

To freeze with liquid pour ether upon a glass tube in a thin stream. It will evaporate and cool it to such a degree that water contained in it may be frozen.

Invisible ink can be made in this way: Dissolve green vitrol and a little introus acid in common water, write your characters written with the first they will appear a brilliant black.

A very funny trick is done in this way at very little expense. Put into a crucible four ounces of bismuth, and, when in a state of fusion, throw in two ounces and a half of lead and one ounce and a half of time. These metals will combine, forming an alloy, a collector, and has already been promoted.

touches the hot tea it will melt in his fingers, causing a great deal of merriment.

To make a bird seem as dead take any bird out of the cage and lay it on the table and wave a small feather over its eyes. It will appear as dead; but directly you take the feather away it will revive again. Let it lay hold of the stem part of the feather with its feet and it will twist and turn about like a parrot. You may also roll it about the table any way you like.

"WILT THOU BE MINE."

Thought-Reader's Recipe for Making a Proposal.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE. Living on a Miserable Joke for Two Years, Only to Find that It was All

a Mistake. (New England Farmer.)

"Why not?"

"Well, Mag—what is it?"
"I don't believe you love me as you used

"Oh, you don't say such rapturous words and do such crazy things." "Don't I kiss you every morning when I leave and every night when I return?" Yes, just as you take your medicine when you're sick-because you've got to." What a little goose of a darling you are,

to be sure."

"And I don't believe you'd give me the same answer you did during our courtship days—when I asked you about Eve."

"What was that?"

"Why, that Adam got a bonanza when he

, I never said any such thing."

'You misunderstood me."
'No, I did not, you wretch."
'Now, Mag, I'll tell you—"

"What?"
"This is what I said. I remember it disnctly. It was a little joke of mine."
"Oh. it was?" Well, maybe your love for

"Now, Mag."
"You asked me what reply the Lord made
Adam when he asked him for a companion."
"Yes, and you said he gave him a bonanza.
and implied that I was your bonanza. Oh,
I am a poor deceived wife."
"Now, Mag! I said no such thing. I said.
when Adam asked for a companion, that—"
"The Lord gave him a bonanza."
"No, dear-you misunderstood me. A
woman can never see a joke. I said he gave
him a bone-answer."

gown."
"Oh, it doesn't?"

"No dear. A joke is masculine,"
"Of course. That's why it is brutal."
"Goodby, dear. Here comes my car."
"Goodby. Do you really love me, John?"
"Can't stop now. Tell you all about it tonight."

# [Popular Science Monthly.] A curious and ingenious device called

'The echomaker" is to be used on ships at A flaring funnel is screwed to the muzzle

of a rifle. When a supposed obstacle is near the vessel the rifle is fired in its direction, the vessel the rifle is fired in its direction, and if the obstacle is there the beam of sound projected through the funnel strikes the obstacle and rebounds, and as the echo is more or less perfect in proportion as the obstacle is more or less parallel to the ship from which the gun is fired, and as it is near or remote, the position of the obstacle may be inferred.

The inventor says that a sharp sound, projected at or nearly at an object, and only when so directed, will in every case return some of the sound sent, so that, theoretically, there will always se an echo, and the difference in the time between the sound sent and the echo will indicate the remoteness of the object.

The payer beautifued the echometer and

ness of the object.

The naval board tried the echomaker, and ound that a return sound could be heard rom the side of a fort half a mile away: from passing steamers a quarter of a mile off, if broadside to; from bluffs and sails of vessels at about the same distance, and

### Sending Money by Express.

from spar buoys 200 yards away.

The man who goes into an express office to send away a package of currency is comcoarse powder. Put this into a bottle, leaving placed it in a crucible, fill up the crucible with fine sand and surround with burning coals. When the bottle has been kept at a red heat for some eight minutes remove; them stop it with a piece of cork, and, leaving it to cool, preserve the mixture in small bottles well closed. If you unclose a bottle and let fall a few grains of the powder on a bit of paper or any other dry substance it will first become blue, then a pretty brown, and will, finally, burn the substance on which it has fallen, veiope out of a long line of different envelopes in a case back of the counter. When he seals up his money and addresses it to the proper person he takes it to the receiving window and is informed that he must seal it up with wax. Thereupon he starts to hunt up the wax. If a man who is ahead of him is sealing up a package he can see how the operation is performed, but if net, he has to take his own chances. Ten to green sealing wax, and makes a sorry imprint with the heavy stamp at hand. It would cost the express companies but a small salary to hire a man for the purpose of handling strangers, and a hundred idle questions would not be propounded to the busy clerks.

A girl may, in the sweetness of her heart. verlook the clumsiness of a wooer, and pledge herself to a man whose offer has not been made in the proper form; life is full of such instances of feminine charity. But the thing will rankle in her mind, be she thrice an angel, and sooner or later he will encounter the rebuff his awkwardness deserved at the outset, and suffer the more because he has hoped to escape his punish-

How then ought a man to propose? How is he to avoid the method lacking in adroitness, the which, if he haplessly employ it, must result in his more or less immediate discomfiture?

The first rule which I submit to the conideration of the faculty has more in it than meeus the eye. When you propose to a lady, ask her to

marry you. Under the seeming of a truism, this is a nost subtle regulation.

You must ask. You must make it clear that you ask her, for men have been known to betroth themelves to Angela when they really meant to

woman can never see a joke. I said he gave him a bone-answer."

"And I've been living on that miserable joke these two years past."

"Oh, yes! laugh, you monster! And now I suppose you tell me that 'bone-answer, and 'bonanza' are not the same!"

"Oh, that's outside the limits of my joke. A joke don't want to be covered all over with frills and furbelows, like a woman's gown."

"I suppose you tell me that 'bone-answer, and 'bonanza' are not the same!"

"And I've been living on that miserable direction and no other.

You must be sure that you ask her to marry you. Nothing is easier than for a bashful man to persuade himself that he has arranged a marriage with Angela, when in fact he has only secured her hand for the cotillion. The converse obtains, too—it is a dreadful position in which you place yourreadful position in which you place yourself if you want to dance with Angela for an hour, and in your fervor give her to understand that it is a lifelong partnership

which you propose.

Again, you must ask her to marry you Make it plain that it is for yourself you propose; Miles Standish did well on the other tack, but his was an exceptional case. If Angela had been in doubt whether to give her heart to you or to your friend Billy, and you, in the obliquity of your wretched deliacy, begin your set speech with a modest squisition upon Billy's superior claims to her favor (and men not uncommonly grow mock modest in affairs of the heart) Angela may suppose that it is for Billy that you plead, and be disgusted with you both, thinking you a numskull not to speak for yourself, and Billy doubly a numskull to let you conduct for him a negotiation which every man should conduct for himself.

Next: Avoid figures of speech and circumlocu-Avoid figures of speech and circumlocutions.

I have heard a man (he subsequently married a termagant, and served himself rightly) boast that he had never put it in any woman's power to say him no, plumply. It was the habit of this ruffian, when he desired to offer his hand to a lady, to disguise his meaning in a varable; so to put the matter to her that if she wanted to marry him she might say so, and if not might avoid the issue. He was a coward of course and a sneak as well. Think of it from the standpoint of Angela! In leaving himself safe he put her in the most hideous position imaginable. For if she inclined to marry him, and said so, she left it quite open for him to say: "My dear Miss Angela, you altogether misunderstood me. When I assed you if you would confide your life to my keeping I had no such purpose as you imagine, but intended merely to ask if you would share my buggy with me tomorrow evening, and rely upon my bringing you home in safety and without an upset."

unset."
Such cowardice is quite unpardonable. The worst that can happen to the man who proposes is to be rejected, which is surely no dreadful matter. I am at the present moment most desperately in love with the mode and the model article of my passion, because the disparity between her exalted station and my own comparatively humble lot would render such a union ill-advised, beside which she is old enough to be my grandmother, and morbidly ill-tempered. But would I hesitate to offer her my hand, if I man happened to go into a Dakota settler's of the or wards a very difficult art, for you have to be careful that your bridges are open behind you, so that the moment you see you are not likely to succeed you can retreat in good order and without the present moment you see you are not likely to succeed you can retreat in good order and without the present moment you see you are not likely to succeed you can retreat in good order and without the present moment you see you are not likely to succeed you can retreat in good order and without the present moment you see you are not likely to succeed you can retreat in good order and without the present moment you see you are open behind you, so that the best way to collect a library is to know each book ere it goes to its place on the shelf. The old gentleman in the following anecdote evidently in the following are open behind you, so that the present moment you see you are not likely to succeed you can retreat in good order and without are the present moment you see you are open behind you, so that the present was the order of the cyclopedia.

It is said that the best way to collect a library is to know each book ere it goes to it to present moment you see you are open behind you, so that the prider art, for you have to be careful that your order of you are open behind you can open the proposed in the follow is a very difficult. mother, and morbidly ill-tempered. But the has to take his own chances. Ten to one he burns his fingers with the torid green sealing wax, and makes a sorry imprint with the heavy stamp at hand. It would oost the express companies but a small salary to hite a man for the purpose of handling strangers, and a hundred idle questions would not be propounded to the busy clerks.

He Knew the Countersign.

[Washington Post.]

The colored brother has a wonderful capacity for adapting a word to his senses. "During he war," said a well-known veteran, "we often had trouble in getting up a list of countersigns. I had the matter in charge, and took a list of European battles. It was a colored regiment. The countersign for the night was 'Austerlitz.' In the evening I tried to get into the lines and was halted. I gave the countersign, 'Austerlitz.' The the toler a list of the hight was 'Austerlitz.' In the evening I tried to get into the lines and was halted. I gave the countersign, 'Austerlitz.' The the toler almost health of the colored when that officer came I complained that the sentry didn't know the countersign.

"What is it, sah,' asked the provost of me.

"You are wrong, sah,' said he darky, and he called the provost, who was also colored. When that officer came I complained that the sentry didn't know the countersign."

"What is it, sah,' asked the provost of me.

"You are wrong, sah,' said he darky and chalt the sentry didn't know the countersign."

"Old Maidhood.

[North American.]

There are many worse things than single blessedness, and the condition of the old braid its above heaves the back heaves and the condition of the old braid its above heaves the back heaves and the condition of the old braid its above heaves the back heaves and the condition of the old said its above heaves the back heaves and the condition of the old said its above heaves the back heaves and the condition of the original countersign. The countersign is it would blast their whole lives to meet with a refusal. It is a most uncomposition in

recultion to make a second the condition of the dot make the condition of the

Charley, dear; the girls have got a half-holiday, and I am going to have a 'Mother Hubbard party'," said an uptown maiden last night, as she bade her 'young man' good night at the door. Charley wanted to charley wanted to charley wanted to cork, dear a will be any apple left.

come badly, and promised to wear a Mother Hubbard too, but the young lady was immovable. "Men must not attend Mother Hubbard parties," she said, firmly, and Charley went off in a huff.

Mother Hubbard parties are the very latest, and they are not less popular than the Mother Hubbard robe has always been in hot weather. But the men don't know much about them, for at Mother Hubbard parties gentlemen are rigidly excluded.

Just How a Man Should Ask the Woman

He Loves to Marry Him.

Stick to the Point, State Your Salary and be Courageous.

(Washington Irving Bishop, in S. F, Examiner.)

A girl may, in the sweetness of her heart.

### THE FIRST NEW READER.

Simple Little Tales Which May Not Amuse the Children, but Will the Older Folks. [Detroit Free Press.]

LESSON I .- "Do you see the man?" Yes, I see him. "Take a good look at him, for he is a great

"He doesn't look to be great. Indeed, he ooks like a bully.' "Make no mistake, my son. He is a ward her innocence. She should hat as he passes by, for you may not live to see another great chieftain."

Lesson II.—"Here is a great crowd in the treet. Let us stop and see what dreadful seives to Angela when they really means to ask Angela to countenance their suit to Angela's sister. A proposal is like a builet from a 100-ton gun, a forcible and weighty missive, which must be speeded in the right direction and no other.

You must be sure that you ask her to a very body seems eager to push into that grocery, and the grocer is entreating them to have patience and not break down the floors. "It is a boycott." "But I thought when a grocer was boycotted everybody kept away and ruined his business.""

LESSON III .- "Do you see the lady?" 'I do. How sweet and demure she looks." 'What is she waiting for?"

"What is she waiting for?"

"The street car."

"Al yes, there it comes. See how gracefully she waves her parasol at the driver."

"I see, but the car does not stop. Is the driver blind?"

"He is not, but she is on the wrong crossing—just like 52 out of every 100 of them. Now the car has stopped."

"And she will get on?"

"Oh, no. She has already told the conductor to 'cheese it,' and has decided to saunter up the avenue on her French heels."

"And is the conductor grieved?"

"Very slightly grieved, my son. He used to be grieved clear through when such an incident occurred, but he has hardened up a good deal, and he will now blow two whistles and smile a short, sad smile."

LESSON IV .- "Does the man smile?" 'Yes, he smiles, and he seems hugely satisfied over something.'

satisfied over something."
"I know what it is. He has just put in eight tons of coal for the winter."
"And that is why he smiles?"
"It is. Last winter he burned 17 tons. He has been figuring this summer, and has made himself believe that if he looks after the funcaches an get along with eight the furnace he can get along with eight. He smiles because he is getting out of it so And will he smile about the 1st of next

"And will he smile about the 1st of next May?"
"No, my son. By that time it will take all the jokes Artemas Ward ever wrote to bring one fleeting smile across that downcast physiognomy."
"Because the eight ton—"
"Have increased to 21, with two back counties still to be heard from. We will now go and stand on the corner and see a butcher-cart run over and kill somebody."

an happened to go into a Dakota settler's house one day and noticed the first volume suggested that it was a good thing to have n the house. or words to that effect.

"Yes," the settler replied, "it's handy. I only got the first book."

"How does it happen that you haven't the others?"

"Wy I haint read that one yet, an' I aint ready for 'nother. Ye see. I got it of an agent when I was livin' down in Iowa, an' 'bout six months after, round he comes again, an' knocked at the door, an' I opened it, an' says he: 'Mister, here's the secon' book of your cyclopedy."

"Git out!' says I; 'I haint got the first one read yet!' an' made him go. too. Wy, jes' think of it. That was nigh on to 10 year ago, an' I aint more'n two-thirds through this now, and my wife is only jes' micely started on the B's!

"It took a pile of brains to make this ere book. I've no doubt, but I tell ye it's my opinion, an' I don' mind sayin' it, that I think it's got its dry streaks like most everything else." "Yes," the settler replied, "it's handy. I

A Long Wedding Tour. The very original wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney has terminated on time. When they were married in Buffalo, in 1882, their wedding cards read: "Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney at home Thursdays in

### FLIRTATION.

Rules as to How and When It May be Carried On.

A Quick-Witted Liar Does Not Make a Desirable Wife.

Always Sit Down When You Flirt and Tenderly Press Her Hand.

[Vanity Fair.] Flirtation of a strictly proper kind, proper

lirtation means flirtation with a view to matrimony; and therefore you should fight chose your flirtee with an eye to the future. The best sort-as far as outward show goes—is the rather heavy good tempered girl. She should be a little greedy-for that will mean care in the arrangement of your dinner. She should be inclined to be fat her mother's weight is always to be noticed for then she will probably be domest and disinclined for much gadding about She should have a charm of a homely kine that does not attract foreigners; and there should be no sparkle or espieglerie or diablerie or any other French quality about politician, and the destiny of the country is in his hands. He is now on his way to the telegraph office to inform the chairman of the national committee that, in his opinion, be the case with the sort of girl I am be the case with the sort of girl I a the whole West will be lost unless more thinking of) to insist much on picnics and expeditions of a dull kind in search of rural beauty. She should be very fond of her brothers and sisters, and have one or two osom girl friends. The more home sent ments and sentimental gush she has expended in her youth the calmer will be her matron dreams.

Whether she should be ignorant or wise lepends a good deal on whether you are ignorant or wise. At any rate she mustand this is essential—be more ignorant or less wise than yourself. A fondness for business?"

'Oh, no, they don't. When a business man is boycotted everybody with a spark of principle rushes to trade with him and increase his receipts. Poor grocer! See how he sweats, and how weary he is! He is taking in \$20 where he used to get \$1, and he has had to take on three more clerks."

The swise that yourself. A foundess for dress is not a bad thing in its way; but any lurking extravagance in this matter should be carefully inquired into, as it may lead to anything. A friend of mine married a charming girl—innocence and docility in carnate—who were boots of an indefinite charming girl-innocence and docility in carnate-who wore boots of an indefinit shape a size too large for her. In a moment of imbecility he took her to a good bootmaker and made a joy forever of her feet. Here the husband put the wife's foot in it, and ruin came There is some advantage in your flirtee having accomplishments-she can amus herself sketching or playing the piano when you are away, but they should have their limits, or you may find yourself suddenly put in the background, with art and its pro-

put in the background, with art and its professors occupying your place in your wife's heart and home.

Never marry—or flirt honorably—with a woman who dances well. You cannot expect her contentedly to cease her favorite amusement (and no woman dances well who does not love it) because she marries; she cannot, without your both being ridiculous, dance only with you; and, depend upon it, it is not according to the proper scheme of things that the mother of your children (present or future) should continually gyrate in public with young men about whose morals you naturally have no accurate information.

morals you naturally have no accurate information.

The girl you deem worthy of your hand should be unready, slow and uncertain of speech. She should be easily taken at a disadvantage, and should be prone to blush on the smallest provocation. A quickwitted liar is the most formidable foe a young man can take to his bosom.

Whether the young woman of whom I am treating should have money is, of course, a matter between you and your banker.

Having chosen, the first thing is to make

banker.
Having chosen, the first thing is to make sure you will be safe in proposing.
With the right kind of girl this should not be difficult. Of course you must sigh and gaze and murmur the usual soft nothings; and you would do well to see whether a little pique or jealousy may not be useful now and then. Indeed this is indispensable, for if the jealousy seem very flerce the lady will not do. A jealous woman is a crown of will not do. A jealous woman is a crown of thorns to her husband.

made a friend instead of a peculiarly bitter foe.

One smart man of my acquaintance was in the habit of rising to great heights of sentlment during a ball, and in a corner of the supper room, fixing his expressive eyes on his partner's, and whispering in trembling accents, "Then will you have me?" It mattered little whether the answer was "yes" or "no." for he was not a marrying man, and uniformly replied either that it was a pity, for he had longed to dance the cotillom with her, or that he was delighted, for he certainly would not have waited to dance it with any one else. But he played his little joke too often, and after a time found it difficult to get partners. He has sunk very low now, and lives, I believe, on his paternal acres in Essex, in gaiters and a dirty shooting jacket; fattening pigs, and digging up weeds with a spud. And I can remember him one of the smartest men in town!

remember him one of the smartest men in town!

Of course, with a girl in her first—or even perhaps her second season—there is little difficulty. Her eyes will show you pretty well what answer is ready behind her ivory teeth. But do not be too easily satisfied by the quick heaving of her bosom. There is a good dear of excitement to a girl in refusing a man, and that excitement may be the cause of the unwonted heaves. Always propose—or lead up to a proposal—seated. When you are standing up you are to some extent in a worse position than she is. Probably she has something in her hand—a fan or a parasol—and even if she has nothing a woman can manage her arms better Might share in the breach of courtesy

extent in a worse position than sine is. Probably she has something in her hand— a fan or a parasol—and even if she has nothing a woman can manage her arms better than a man. Bes des. you must bear in mind that if you are accepted your attitude must be one of sudden rapture, and if you are standing (she will of course be standing, too—you couldn't propose standing to a girl sitting) you must at once seize her, or attempt to seize her, in a close embrace. Now, even Blondin would find it difficult not to overbalance himself and topple forward when drawn suddenly onward by a modest retiring damsel about whom his arms are entwined; while he cannot move either foot forward for fear of treading on her feet or frock. It would be ominous to begin by tearing her dress out at the gathers.

No. Propose sitting. If the girl be willing—and be not a fool (we need not count fool-girls; they can be proposed to in any rough and unscientific style)—she will allow one little white hand, as you are growing terribly and meaningly tender, to hang somewhere within your reach. You gently take possession of it. It remains—passive, perhaps, but still it does remain—in yours. The battle is won. You are engaged from that moment, and all the rest of the interview is only leather and brunella.

But if, when you take the hand that has been hanging there as a bait, it is briskly withdrawn, and the dignity of outraged propriety shines out of the eyes so falsely tender a moment since, then recognize at once your danger and rise to the occasion,—"Why do you object to our being friends. Miss Blank?" you should say, a little coldly and with—if you can manage the thing—just a slight suspicion of amusement in your eyes—or mouth—(practice before the glass and see which comes easiest).

This is rather a poser. She can't well say that friends don't take each other's hands; still lease can she say that the suspected you glass and see which comes casiest.

This is rather a poser. She can't well say that friends don't take each other's hands; still less can she say that she suspected you did not intend to stop there. Then you can go on.
"I had so hoped we might be. You know

go on.

"I had so hoped we might be. You know that I never intend to marry (put in some reason for your celibacy here if you have a nice one, but it is not of much importance), and it seems hard that therefore I should be shut out from friendliness (or intimacy, the latter for choice) with nice women."

Here, again, you see you have her at a disadvantage. If she has any conscience, she cannot, after drawing you on so prettily, say that she doesn't want to be friends with you; yet if she says she does, she actually of her own accord cuts the ground from under her own feet, turns all sentiment out of the thing, and altogether eliminates the little conquest she had up to that moment deemed at her mercy.

Should she, however, find herself obliged to do this, then, if you have the nerve, you can inflict a very sweet little bit of punishment by confiding to her some love affair of your own, apocryphal or not, and you can force her, with rage at her defeat in her heart, to listen to your impassioned tale of sorrow, of two hearts that heat as one, of suspicious husbands; or, if she be a shockable young woman (though these are rare now), of stern and sordid parents.

Toys Made of Old Corks. [C. G. Leland in September St. Nicholas.] Curious toys may be made of cork. One of these is the well-known little tumbler, such

swer the purpose. Make the puppet of three or four corks, shape and paint it as skilfully as you can, and glue to the feet, or under them, a hearisphere of lead. When thrown into any position, the figure of course rights itself, and, like a cat, always falls on its feet. It is quite possible to make a cat, also, of pith or cork, which will indeed always fall upon its feet.

Another toy is a duck of cork, which is also ballasted with lead, and which can outride any storm. These are made by gluing square pieces of cork together, and then shaving the whole into shape with a sharp knife. These ducks would meet with a ready sale at the water side in any place where summer visitors congregate. A duck or swan of cork, containing a piece of iron, can be placed on a sheet of paper, etc., and made to move by a magnet concealed beneath the paper.

A more difficult toy is the "walking man." A puppet is made from cork, the legs being movable at the hins, yet so constructed that the body does not fall backward or forward. The soles of the figure are shod or plated with iron. A horseshoe magnet is then moved under a tambourine or other frame covered with paper or parchment, and as the soles follow the poles of the magnet the figure, of course, may be made to walk over it.

### BRIC-A-BRAC.

figure, of course, may be made to walk over

My Creed. tElla Higginson in Chicago Journal.] When I do wrong, remorse so keen I know; When I do right, my heart doth lighten so— That, by these tokens, I can plainly tell My conscience is my heaven and my hell.

### Keep Quiet.

[Anon.]
Two ears thou hast, and but a single mouth;
Dost thou bewail?
Much shalt those hear, and thereabout But little tell! Two eyes thou hast, and but a single mouth;

Make this thy own; Much shalt thou see and much in deep Oblivion drown.

The Bachelor's Lament. [A. P. W. S. in Harper's Bazar.] I wonder now what I have done? Oh dear, what can it be? So many, many pretty girls, And not a one for me!

I hear they're at the ocean side; I follow to the sea;
I see a thousand pretty girls,
But never one for me.

I've wandered up and down the cares Until I'm thirty-three, Still looking for the pretty girl That ought to be for me. Oh, did she perish in her youth, Or die in infancy? Or has some other fellow got

Love and Life. (Bennett Bellman in Philadelphia Times.) Oh, immortal gods, thus giving Mortal souls their breath, Life without love is not living, 'Tis but living death.

The girl that was for me?

Then, oh soul beloved, hear me I have waited long! Turn thou till I feel thee near me, Hearken to my song. Take my lips, my lords, for kisses,

Feel me thine at last, Till love knows what heaven's bliss is, Ere brief life be past. Oh, immortal gods, thus giving, Mortal souls their breath, Life without love is not living.

'Tis but living death.

[Chicago Times.]
Mary had a cactus plant So modestly it grew, Shooting its little fibers out It lived upon the dew. Her little brother often heard Her say it lived on air,

The Cactus Plant

And so he pulled it up one day
And placed it in a chair. Placed it in a chair he did, Then laughed with ghoulish glee-Placed it in the old arm chair Under the trysting tree. Nor thought of Mary's lover, Who called each night to woo, Or even dreamed they'd take a stroll,

The eve drew on. The lover came, They sought the trysting tree, Where has the little cactus gone? The lover-where is he?

As lovers often do.

A Mishap. [Journal of Education.] The night is calm, and clear, and still, The sad note of the whippoorwill Alone I hear;

Adown the lane two lovers stroll, Softly communing, soul with soul,
As lovers will. As lovers will.

About her plump and rounded waist
The youth his arm has firmly placed With tender skill

All disappear.

Then, as they stroll through leafy ways, With his free hand he tries to raise Her dimpled chin.
A cry of pain and wild affright He's struck a pin.

A Compromise. [A. R. Wells in St. Nicholas.] Once two little gentlemen, very polite, Stepped up to a gate that was narrow—quite. The one (who was very well-bred and thin) Was plainly intending to pass within. Was plainly intending to bass winn.
The other (remarkably bland and stout)
Was just as surely resolved to pass out.
Now what could the two little gentlemen do?—
But say with a bow, "After you!" "After you!"
And there they stood bowing, with courteous smile,
Their hats in their hands, for a marvellous while;
Ear the thin little man was yers, well bred. For the thin little man was very well bred, For the thin little man was very well offer, and the stout man had not a rude hair in his head. But there chanced that way a philosopher wise, Who sagely effected a compromise; That each in turn should go through the last; Thus might the troublesome gate be passed. So first the courteous gentleman thin, With greatest rejuctance passed within. With greatest reluctance passed within And then the well-mannered gentleman stont,

Then the thin little man stepped out once more, Contentedly, where he was before. And thus having settled the difficult case, Each walked away with a jubilant face. To My Lady. OR, THE BUILDING OF THE POEM.
[A. W. Bellaw in Time.] Sweetheart, your tender eyes (Prize . . . hies . . . pies . . . lies What hope within them lies.

(Slight . . . fight . . . tight . . . bright And all my life grew bright. To you my spirft leans, I know what worship means, (Queens . . . greens . . . le What cheers these earthly scenes . leans . . scen When on my ear first broke Your voice, an angel spoke,

Love grew in their love-light

I would that you were near My beating heart to hear, (Jeer . , . bier . , , sincere)
And know my love sincere.

[Chicago Mail.] A cannibal maiden loved too well A missionary good, And he loved her, but dare not tell His love—for thus it stood: A cannibal she and a clergyman he, And their creeds were wide apart; And how could he take, for a sentiment's sake,
A cannibal to his heart?
Oh, 'twas a problem vexing, very,

For the cannibal maid and the missionary-For she was a simple thing; And thus her love to her love she told: "Oh, marry me! Be my king!
For I love you, my sweet, well enough—oh, to eat!
'Tis a terrible thing, I know; But I must be your bride, or encompass you fried-Oh, I must, for I love you so!"
Oh, 'twas a problem vexing, very,
For the maid, but more to the missionary-

He looked in the depths of her dark brown eves With their wealth of love and trust, And he cried, in the flush of a glad surprise: "Ah. well, if I must, I must! They were wed on that day; for 'tis ever the way That passion must conquer creed, And a happier pair it's remarkably rare

To discover—it is indeed!

And so 'twas settled nicely, very, For the cannibal maid and the mle

# OUR NATION.

# Young People's Political History of the United States.

### The Wonderful Story of Immigration.

Causes That Have Made This Country Great.

### How America Has Drawn Industrial Strength from Every Clime.

Statistics Which Tell the Tale of National Development,

(Copyrighted, September, 1888, by Globe Publish-

### CHAPTER XXXIII.

[WRITTEN BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT.] The story of the Anglo-Saxon is that of migration, his restless spirit carrying him from home to home; so the story of immitry is becoming more thoroughly foreign gration in the United States is the story of almost every country whose origin can be told historically and by means of exact

Our 60,000,000 of people now inhabiting the United States are either the descendants of a more or less remote foreign parentage or those who have recently sought their homes here among us. Yet it is familiar to our ears to hear the "native stock" of America spoken of as distinguished from the foreign element. This distinguishing line, however, must be drawn arbitrarily. It is usually drawn at the close of the revolution, when the population of the country was about 3,000,000the first Federal census, under the Consti-tution adopted in 1789 and taken in 1790,

showed the population to be 3,929,214.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, says that in 1775 the colonies were inhabited by persons "one-fifth of whom had for their mother tongue some other language than the English." This one-fifth was contributed by the French, the Swedes, the Dutch and the Germans, the importance of the contributions being in the order named.

Drawing the line at this point, that of the beginning of our constitutional government, the descendants of that body of people then living now constitute what is popularly called the true American stock. From this starting point, then, the story of immigration, or of native and foreign born,

The whole population at the various Federal censuses, which have been taken every 10 years since, and including 1790, is shown for each decade as follows:

1790	3,929,214
1800	5,308,483
1810	7,239,881
1820	9,633,822
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371
1880	50,155,783
Prior to 1819 no account was tal	

lry, but the accepted estimate gives the total number between 1790 and 1819 at 250,000. Since 1819 the Federal government has taken account of the immigration. Prior to 1856, however, the total alien passengers were recorded, but since that time the immigrants have been given separately. the movements in this direction for each year being given in the following stategers arrived in the United States each year from 1820 to 1887, and the number of im migrants arrived each year from 1856 to

1887:		
	Alien	Im
PERIOD.	passengers	gra
Year ending Sept. 30-	arrived.	arr
1820	8.385	
1821	9.127	
1822	6,911	
1823	6,354	
1824	7,912	
1825	10,199	
4826	10.837	
1827	18,875	
1828	27,382	
1829	22,520	
1830	23,322	
1881	22,633	
1832	53,179	
Quarter ending Dec. 31-		
1832	7,303	
Year ending Dec. 31-		
1833	58,640	
1834	65.365	
1835	45,374	
1836	76,242	
1837	79,340	
1838	38,914	
1839.4	68,069	
1840	84,066	
1841	80,289	
1842	104,565	
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30-		
1843	52,496	
Year ending Sept. 30-		
1844	78,615	
1845	114.371	
1845 1846	154,416	
1847	234,968	
1848	226,527	
1849	297,024	
1850	310,004	
Quarter ending Dec. 31-		
1850	59,976	
Year ending Dec. 31-		
1851	379,466	
1852	371,603	
1853	368,645	
1854	427,833	
1855	200,877	
1856	200,036	195
1857	250,882	246
1858	122,872	110
1859	121,075	118
1860	153,416	150
		10.1972

Jan. 1 to June 30-

1871...

Year ending June 30-

513,038 490,109 The total number of immigrants, making | M proper allowances for alien passengers, by this table, which is up to June 30, 1887, is 14,239,540. It will be seen that with the exception of the year 1842, when immigra-tion reached 104,565, it did not again reach tion reached 104,565, it did not again reach very large proportions until 1845, when the Nebraska (R)... real period of immigration set in. This New Hampshire (R)... movement was greatly accelerated by the New Jersey (D) famine in Ireland in 1845 and 1847, and by New Mexico.... pelitical causes in Germany, the numbers | New York (D) ....

constantly increasing until 1854, when the reached the high point of 427,833. The
number was not touched again for 20 year
when in 1873 the total number of imm grants arriving was 459,803. Eighten hu
dred and eighty, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 18
saw still larger numbers arrive in this cou
try. There was then a drop backward
but now the larger number is being a

The constituent elements of this large number of immigrants offer an exceedingly interesting study—a study, however, which must here be confined to two or three ines, for the discussion of the general question of immigration, as it occupies the public mind today, is not within the

province of this article. Of the total number arriving since the year 1820 - 14,239,540 - 3,311,133 have come from Ireland alone, while from Germany, including Prussia, there have been 4,245,118 entering our ports, or a total from Arkansas (D) these two countries alone of 7,556,251, constituting over 53 per cent. of the whole im-

migration of the United States. The other countries which have contributed most largely have been England, sending to us nearly 1,400,000, Sweden and Norway about 700,000, France about 350,000, while British America has contributed in

round numbers over 1,100,000.

It is perfectly safe to say, from a religious point of view, that our immigrants have lowa (R).... been quite equally divided between the Kansas (R). Protestant and Catholic faiths. If there is Kentucky (D) any preponderance over one-half, it is on

the side of the Protestants.

The two tables preceding show simply the numerical strength of the movement of Maryland (D)....

Manyland (D)....

Massachusetts (R)

Michigan (R).... the foreign-born to this country, and the growth of the total population, including Mississippi (D). them. The statistics of immigration, however, give no indication of the present location of our foreign recruits. To ascertain this fact we are obliged to turn to the censuses of the country. But in no Federal census until 1850 were there any distincions as to native and foreign born. Since then, at each decennial enumeration, perfrom those of native birth, with the follow- Oregon (R).

ing results:			Pennsylvania
Total popu-	Persons of	Per cent. of	Rhode Island
Year. lation.	foreign birth.	foreign born.	South Carolina
185023,191.876	2.244,602	9.68	Tennessee (D)
186031,443,321	4,133,697	7 13.16	Texas (D)
187038,558,371	5,567,229	14.44	Utah
188050,155,783		13.32	Vermont (R)
This little table t			Virginia (D) Washington

our origin and our growth. This is true of of immigrants that are brought in each each year. They see the immense numbers year, and come to this conclusion. But the table shows that in 1850 the foreign born constituted 9.68 per cent. of the whole population. Through the suddenly increased immigration of the early part of that decade the percentage rose in 1860 to 13.16 per cent. In 1870 it was but little larger, being 14.44 per cent.; while in 1880 since 1860 is concerned, has been quite

> grants, for these persons are counted in the census tables as native born. And it is the following figures: quite impossible, through the intermarriag of the foreign born with the native ele ment, to arrive at exact statements the foreign parentage, or nativity of our population. We may, however, reach the approximate data, which for the present purpose is sufficiently satisfactory.

The foreign immigration, up to and including the year ending June 30, 1880 amounted to 10,661,771 persons. Accord ing to the census of that year, the number of persons living in the United States tha were actually born in foreign countries wa 6,679,943, that is 62 per cent. of the whol number of immigrants at that date wer still living. This number, then, shows th actual foreign born in the country in 1880. In all probability, so far as the statistics of the census of the United States are available, there were nearly 5,000,000 who had both parents foreign, and nearly 6,000,000 who had one or both parents foreign. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that the number living in the United States in 1880 who actually born abroad, and those living here whose parents, one or both, were born abroad, is not far from 13,000,000, ou of a population at that time (1880) of

The nationalities of the foreign born pop-

foreign born popula'n. 11.17	popula'n
11 17	
*7.74	1.49
27.76	3.70
2.55	0.34
29.44	3.92
1.60	0.21
10.74	1.43
6.59	0.88
	2.55 29.44 1.60 10.74

678.126 10.15 1.35 The distribution of the foreign born poplows, the table showing the percentage of the foreign born population from each of the countries named of the total foreign born population in the whole country for

AND DOMED BY LOSS			
Place of birth. 1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Ireland42.85	38.93	33.33	27.76
Germany26.01	30.83	30.37	29.44
England and Wales 13.75	11.54	11.24	11.17
British America 6.58	6.04	8.86	10.74
Sweden, Norway			
and Denmark 0.80	1.75	4.34	6.59
The distribution as a shown, of course, by the Swiss are ma	he cens	us of 18	80.
New York, Illinois, P.	ennsylv	ania. W	liscon.

sin, Missouri, California and Iowa. The greater part of the Russians are in Kansas, New York and Dakota; while Wis consin, Illinois and Iowa contain more Bo hemians than any other States, and the Poles are most numerous in New York. One-third of the entire number of Bel-gians in the country are located in Wiscon-

sin, while more than half the Portuguese have found homes in California. The Austrians are quite equally distributed; but one-third of the French live in New York and Ohlo, and one-half of the remainder are residents of Louisiana, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri and

The Chinese are numerous only in the Pacific States and some of the Territories.

The Hollanders have become attached to Michigan, which has nearly one-third of the number of that nationality. One third of the Germans and two-thirds of the Irish population are eastward of a

ine drawn north and south through Pittsburg, while two-thirds of the Germans and one-third of the Irish have located to the west of such a line. The Chinese immigration has up to last

year been about 280,000, but the statement that nearly one-half of all the Chinese who have arrived in the United States have re-turned to their native country is generally The population, the native and foreign-

89,724

166,112

352.768

387,203

404,806

459,803 313,339 227,498

1.69,986

141.857 138,469 177,826

457,257 669,431 788,992

603,322

518,592 395.346

303,044 288,038 363.074

422,978

473,141

165,019

645,232

born, the percentage of native born and the percentage of foreign born of the total pop-

llation for each State	e in the	Union are
hown in the following	table:	
States and	Total	Native born
Territories.*	population.	population
dabama (D)	1,262,505	1,252,77
rizona	40.440	24,391
ikansas (D)	802,525	792.178
alifornia (R)	864,694	571,820
colorado (R)	194,327	154,53
Connecticut (D)	622,700	492,708
Oakota	135,177	83,382
elaware (D)	<b>146,608</b>	137,140
District of Columbia	177,624	160,509
lorida (D)	269,493	259,584
eorgia (D)	1,542,180	1,531,616
daho	32,610	22,636
llinois (R)	3,077,871	2,494,298
ndiana (D)	1.978,301	1,834,123
owa, (R)	1,624,615	1,362,968
ansas (R)	996,096	886,010
entucky (D)		1,589,173
ousiana (D)	939,946	885,800
faine (R):	648,936	590,053
faryland (D)	934,943	852,137
Iassachusetts (R)	1,783,085	1,339,594
fichigan (R)	1,636,937	1,248,428
fichigan $(R)$ finnesota $(R)$	780,773	513.097
Iississippi (D)	1,131,597	1,122,388
lissouri (D)	2,168,380	1 956,802
Iontana	39,159	27,638

62,266

Oregon (R)...... Pennsylvania (R). Rhode Island (R). South Carolina (D). Tennessee (D) Vermont (R).

West Virginia (D) United States ... of na- of for-States and

Connecticut (D). 144.178 443.491 New York (D). .1.211.379 Pennsylvania (R)... Rhode Island (R)... South Carolina (D)

86.68 13.32 United States .... 6.679,943 \*In these tables the States marked D were carried by the Democratic party in 1884 at last presidential election, and those marked R by the Republican

West Virginia (D)..

Now we have, with all these figures, the distribution of the foreign born element in our population, as shown by the census of it was but 13.32 per cent. The foreign born 1880, and the figures offer some exceed-population, then, so far as the generation ingly interesting studies, relative to politi-

cal and industrial affa rs.

The distribution in regard to industries eration the vast distribution of the foreign element born of parents who were immigrants, for these persons are conviced in the industrial stagnation which prevails at times in this country, as well as in other times in this country, as well as in others, and for this distribution we must consult

е	THE FOREIGN BORN, 10 YEAR	RS OF AGE	AND OVER,
	ENGAGED IN AGRICULT	TURE, MAN	UFACTURES,
0	ETC., IN 1870 AND 1880.	1870.	1000
r	Population, 10 years of age	18.0.	1880.
e	and over	28,228.945	36,761,607
t	Foreign born, 10 years of		
	age and over	5,307,887	6,491,301
1-	Per cent. of foreign born		
),	of total population (10		
1-	years and over)	18.80	17.65
r	Foreign born engaged in ag-		
t	riculture	610,108	812,829
S	Foreign born engaged in		
е	manufactures, mining, etc.	929,581	1,225,787
e	Total foreign born en-	-	-
0	gaged in agriculture,		
),	manufactures, etc	1.548,689	2,038,616
f			
1-	Per cent. of foreign born en-		
d	gaged in agriculture of to- tal foreign born	11.66	12.52
0	Per cent. of foreign born en-		12.02
8,	gered in manufactures of		

17.51

etc., of total foreign 29.17 The nationalities of the foreign born population, according to actual birth, for 1880, is shown to have been as follows:

the foreign born population engaged in agriculture. The whole number of people which the largest percentage of foreign

gaged in manufactures of

Per cent. of foreign born

engaged in agriculture,

total foreign born ....

The total number in the country emloved in manufacturing, mechanical and cent. of the whole number of persons considered in these industries. So the tendency of our immigrants is to assimilate with percentage of foreign born.

It is true, however, that in the great cities in the states naving percentage of foreign born.

It is true, however, that in the great cities in the states naving percentage of foreign born.

T CHEL	- Grounter	I. BULLIOUEL	are correct
1853		48,792	168,72
1874		38,700	117.04
1875		33,803	84,54
1876	2,400	24,200	72,27
1877	1,885	21,006	55,65
1878	1,510	16,531	57,80
1879	1,639	21,362	73,05
1880	1,773	49,929	188.10
1881		66,457	244,49
1882		72,664	310,50
1883	2,450	62,505	216,54
1884		55,061	184,19
1885		39,817	141,70
1886	2,078	36,522	137,65
Totals	31,803	587.349	205,22
	Occupa-	Without	
	tion not	occupa-	
Year. 1873	stated.	tion.	Total.
		234,439	459,80
1874		150,889	313,33
1875		105,432	227,49
1876	. 910	70,201	169,98
1877		62,643	141,85
1878		61,884	138.46
1879		80,875	177.82
1880		215,252	457,25
1881	. 8,140	347,530	669,43
1882	.10,619	392,210	788,99
1883		275,658	603,32
1884	.31,665	245,387	518,59
1885		196,332	395,34
1886	. 496	157,456	334,20
Totals	128,782	2,596,193	5,396,41
De this tabl	a ma fin	ad that lass	+1. am 1

By this table we find that less than 11 per cent. were skilled laborers, while more than 48 per cent. of the whole were with-

out occupation.

The political influence of this great number of foreign born persons is often not only misunder-tood but thoroughly miscalcu-

Referring to the table which gives the population, both native and foreignborn, and the percentage of each of the total, some curious facts are brought to light. Nevada stands at the head, having 41.21 per cent. of her population foreignborn. while North Carolina stands at the foot of the column in its rank of foreign born, resided five years in the United States, he whole foreign born. The range, then, is from 41.21 per cent. down to 27-100 of 1 per cent. It is largely believed that the ralized, exerts great influence in the electo-

minor officers. The whole number of native voters in the United States is about 2,700,000; the whole One great truth strikes all observers who United States is about 9,700,000; the whole number of foreign born males 21 years of study to any extent the immigration to this age and over, is 3,072,487. Taking the country, and that is that the descendants Massachusetts census report as a guide, as of recruits from all nationalities bethe Federal census does not report natural come in one or two generations thoralized citizens, about 45 per cent. of this oughly American. The chief exception

1.396.008 foreign birth who have taken pains to 2,803,119 naturalize and become citizens of the Canadians—the descendants of less than 144.285 United States, are distributed among the 10,000 immigrants from France. States in substantially the proportions shown by the percentages of foreign-born increase; but the French Canadian popula-

ulation in 1880 was 1.854,571. It is also grants, they are rapidly assuming the chargenerally supposed, and it is practically a acter of American citizens, and the reprefact, that the German imm grants, when they naturalize become identified with the land have made greater progress, in the same Republican party; and the German population in 1880 was 1,966.742. The Irish, how-who have joined our industrial army. extent to which they become naturalized, tinctive features, and offering all the ob born males of proper age having natural-38.32 ized, while of the Germans about 59 per | The second or third generation produces a ranks the Irish population. These two ele- the American citizen. to some extent, quite fully offset each other in electoral power, except perhaps when for | HAVE NOT THE PATIENCE OF MEN. some cause, as the question of prohibition, the Germans, to some extent, vote with the One Reason Why Women Do Not Get 3.61 Democratic party; or the Irish, for some 5.76 cause like that of the tariff, to some extent, vete with the Republican party.

The Chinese, of course, have no direct po

24.87 litical influence, or have not had thus far, 23.73 except in the antagonism which they create, and when the fact as to their presence becomes a factor in a campaign. The French-Canadian population, as it 21.53 naturalizes, such naturalization being slow

on account of the obstacle offered by the language they speak, have quite generally connected themselves with the Republican party, while other nationalities of the same strength become identified with the Demo-It is to be regretted that the extent to

which representatives of different nationalities naturalize is not given in the United States census. We are obliged to trust to the Massachusetts census to learn the facts In that State, as we have seen, 64 per cent. of the Irish born males of proper age

naturalize and 59 per cent. of the Germans. The other nationalities in the same State become citizens as follows; these percentages relating to persons 21 years of age and

English 55 per cent., the English Canadians 40 per cent., the French Canadians 23 per cent., the Nova Scotians 36 per cent., the Italians 14 per cent., the Austrians 33 per cent., Norwegians 30 per cent., the Swedes | any bread-earning pursuit. The total number of persons in Massa-

chusetts, by the census of 1885, which could vote if they chose to observe legal requirements, and the number of naturalized percentage which the voters of each country are of the whole number of voters in PLACE OF BIRTH OF VOTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

		of Voters.	
	Place of Birth.	Number.	Percentages.
	The State	442,616	1,00.00
	United States	343,886	77.60
	Canada (English)	1,843	0.42
	Canada (French)	4,091	0.02
	England	11.943	2.70
	Germany	6,121	1.38
	Ireland		13.40
	New Brunswick	1,985	0.45
	Nova Scotia	4,272	0.97
	Scotland	3,087	0.70
	Other foreign countries	6,061	1.37
	These reasons are quit	e sufficie	nt to vitiate

the popular idea that the foreign born hold the balance of power in the elections of this country, but an examination of the percentages shown in the table of population as to native and foreign born completely dissi-pates any such notion. Of the whole 38 12.52 | States there are 20 in which the foreign orn element constitutes over 10 per cent. of the whole population, and of these 20 States only three were carried by the Democratic party at the last presidential election Eighteen of the whole 38 States have a foreign born population of less than 10 per cent. of the whole in each State. Of these 31.40 18 only one State was carried by the Re-It will be seen that there were 812,829 of publicans at the last national election. In n 1880 was 7,670,493. Into the total num- | election were Republican, while all but one

just stated.

The foreign vote, therefore, has not nining industries, in 1880, was 3.837,112, affected those States which have for a long out of this number 1,225,787 were of actual series of years been Republican, nor does foreign birth, this number being 32 ver the absence of it interfere in the least cent. of the whole number of persons en-

what conditions foreign born persons can become American citizens. The statutes of what conditions foreign born persons can become American citizens. The statutes of the United States govern such matters. Under these laws the applicant for naturalization must be a person who has lived in the United States for five years consecutively expressed by the time of his amplication to the United States for five years consecutively expressed by the time of his amplication to the United States for five years consecutively expressed by the time of his amplication to the United States for five years consecutively expressed by the time of his amplication to the United States for five years consecutively expressed by the time of his amplication to the water, changing towels and distributing lotions from morning until might, and even during the high when the results of the water, changing towels and distributing lotions from morning until might, and even during the high when there is what is called an "evening session" — a deceptive term which denotes a session which may close at 10 o'clock or at 1 in the morning. tively prior to the time of his application to become a citizen; one year of the five must which he seeks admission. Two years be ship he must appear before a Federal court: ship he must appear before a Federal court; that is, a court of the United States, or some State court having permanent records, or before the clerk of either of such courts, and there make an affidavit that he wishes and proposes to become a citizen of the United States, and that he also renounces his allegiance to all other governments, princes or potentates, but in particular, that he renounces his allegience to the sovereignty of the country from which he has emigrated. If the person seeking citizenship has served in the army or navy of the United States and has been honorably discharged, he is entitled to naturalization after one year's residence instead of five. In 1790 an act of Congress required two years' residence before a foreigner could become a citizen. In 1795 the time was extended to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, and that he wishes and that he also courts, and that he wishes and pack your trunk and sakence. And when he has done this I think this has had a week's rest. I will say to him some day. George go up stairs and pack your trunk and sakence. And when he has done this I think In will has alsence. And when he has done this I think In will has alse need. And when he has done this I think In will has done this I think In will has date with and pack your trunk and say. George counts at x months? absence and has hada week's rest. I will say to him some day. that is, a court of the United States, or some and in 1798 to 14 years, but in 1802 it was reduced to five years, which is the time now required. If a man who has been duly naturalized under the law has children who were under 21 at the date of such naturalization, they are considered citizens, if residing in the United States when

they become of age.

If a foreign born minor comes to this

years next preceding his arriving at the age of 21, and shall have continued to reside in the United States to the time of his application to become a citizen, and after he arrives at such age, and after he shall have may be admitted a citizen without the de-claration, two years before admission as a citizen, as required in the case of foreign born males over 21 years of age. Naturalized citizens have all the rights

under the laws, and politically, that are ral college and in the election of State and given to native born citizens, except that that they are not eligible to the presidency

of total population in the long table preceding. To have any effect the 1,400,000 recent censuses, must be in the vicinity of foreign-born but naturalized voters must exert a greater influence, distributed as they are over 38 States, than 9,500,000 Canadians, living in the midst of an English native born voters distributed over the lish-speaking people, have preserved their same States.

1,315,497 910,072
20,789 14,939 tically a fact, that the Irish-born, when they naturalize, become identified with the Per cent. Per cent.

Per cent. Per cent.

Same States.

It is generally supposed, and it is practically in religion and language. In coming to the United States, however, whatever may have been the hopes of the early French Canadian imminum.

ever, outrank all other nationalities in the But what is true of them, with their disin Massachusetts 64 per cent. of the Irish-born males of proper age having natural-been remarked, is true of all nationalities. cent. have taken this step. But the Ger- live American, imbued with all the prinman population in the whole country out- ciples, the instincts and the ambitions of

election were Republican, while all but one of the States in which the foreign born been absorbed but \$12,829\$ persons of foreign birth, this number being but 10.6 per cent. of the whole number employed in agriculture.

The total number in the country emitsus the facts to be as just stated.

election were Republican, while all but one of the Greign born terrible force. The mill was torn to pieces and Mr. Morse was instantly killed, his body being terribly mangled. Four employes were badly injured, but it is thought they may recover. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a lack of water in the boiler.

### The Congressional Bathrooms.

[Washington Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph But the coolest place is down in the bathtol. Both the Senate and the House are results in the States having but a small provided with the most perfect bathing facilities. The bathrooms are well patrongous the supply of labor in comparison to the demand, and is apt, of course, to lower wages and sometimes cripple the consuming power of the whole.

Since 1873 the government has taken account of the occupation of immigrants; that is to say, as to whether they were of the professional or skilled classes, miscellaneous, the occupations not stated, and those and the provided with the most perfect bathing facilities. The bathrooms are well patrongous the foreign born population may have a deciding influence, and often has had such influence. The city of New York some times dictates the result for the whole State and for the whole nation. When a State like New York becomes pivotal in a necus, the occupations not stated, and those the foreign born population may have a deciding influence. The city of New York some times dictates the result for the whole State and for the whole state the result for the whole State and the gradities. The bathrooms are well patrongous fived. The tubs are spacious, and of cool, the foreign born population may have a deciding influence, and often has had such influence. The city of New York some times dictates the result for the whole State and the most perfect takthing facilities. The bathrooms are well patrongous fived. The tubs are spacious, and of cool, the whole State and the result for the substance in the foreign born population may have a deciding influence. The city of New York some times dictates the result for the whole State and the rubble seconds and the scaling facilities. The bathrooms are well patrongous fived. The tubs are spacious, and of cool, the whole State and the rubble seconds and the scaling facilities. The bathrooms are well patrongous fived. The stubs are scaling facilities. The bathrooms are well patrongous facilities. The stubs are liked. The whole State and for the who

## Starting a Boy in Business.

[Buffalo Express.] "I have been wondering how I shall start my boy in business," said a rich man to the Expression st. "I think that when he graduates from college and has had a week's

There is a pond cathe hay ranch at Gelonic which is feel by the water from the solution which is feel by the water from the water is t

the Federal census does not report naturalized citizens, about 45 per cent. of this latter number in the country have naturalized, making the voters of foreign birth about 1,400,000; the total voting power of 111,514 336,871,492 the Federal census does not report naturalized citizens, about 45 per cent. of this has been the French Canadian contingency. In their own homes in about 1,400,000; the total voting power of the country then is about 11,000,000. It naturally follows that the foreign born voting population, that is, those men of in 1760, lower Canada contained, according she accosted the driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down that the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be before "the bus that runs down Prospect avenue" would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue and asked how long it would be along. The driver of a bus on Richmond avenue a

Lecture Delivered by Rabbi Solomon Schindler.

Ilia Waiting Fate.

Ilia Waiting Fate.

Ilia Waiting Fate.

Bit wheever may have been the great several there is the solomon of the several particular that our own was the several that our own was that the present of the several that our own was that the principal our own was the several that our own was

A September 19 weeks a control of the second of the second

ed, ridiculed and suppressed, it managed to keep itself alive. Who can enumerate the multifarious devices which were in-vented

From the Most Ancient Days to our own time, from the breastplate of the augurs of the Romans to the spiritual. of gratifying the very same desire of man, that of knowing his future. If ever a thing

of gratifying the very same desire of man, that of knowing his future. If ever a thing was in demand it was fortune telling. If ever a demand was fully supplied it was this very one. Still more wonderful than the vehomence of this desire and the liberal supply with which that demand has always been met, is the fact that there never was a fortune told that has not come true. Not only the mystifier claimed that every one of his predictions had been fulfilled, but even the mystified asserted that they had not been deceived. The sceptics have never mustered more than an insignificant minority. How can this most miraculous of all miracles be explained?

All of you who are well read in the novelistic literature of the day, or who are frequent spectators of theatrical performances, will agree with me that apparently every novel and every drama contains something new, or else you would not care to read a book or to witness exain the same piece that you have seen before. When you open a new book or seat yourself before the curtain you expect to read or see something that you have never read or seen before. Still, all narratives and dramas are, with few and slight differences, alike. You are made acquainted with the hero and heroine; you behold them attracted to each other by that magnetic force which in human language we call love; you find them struggling against all kinds of disadvantages, against all sorts of obstacles which an enemy places in their way. At the critical moment your sympathy is screwed up to the highest tension when the evil element seems to have obtained victory and virtue is to suffer defeat; but then, all of a sudden, the wheel of fortune is reversed, the plotter of evil is caught in his own snare, virtue triumphs in spite of the resources which vice could muster against it, and the hero receives his well-deserved reward in the shape of the much-desired union with the beloved person.

If, as in a tragedy, the story takes another turn and the hero or her ine meet with de-

son.

If, as in a tragedy, the story takes another turn and the hero or heroine meet with destruction, still victory is not torn from them, but they become still more

from those of the community, to consider ourselves individually as an insignificant Part of a Great System.

and not as the only and sole object worthy

of contemplation. We must not expect for our own individual little selves a destiny different from that of the grand body of humanity, nor must we demand for curselves the sole and exceptional

case to understand the advantage attacend to a peculiar ring.

One young woman is happy in a narrow band of curiously bright green ename! set about with diapond stars, that was picked and the curiously bright green ename! set about with diapond stars, that was picked burg. At the beginning of the season this was the old story told about it, but now, as the young woman has a vivid imagination, she has added to its original story, and says it was given by the hardsone Oriof to the test of the control of the property of the control of the test of the control of the window, pecked up, and the croines with which the young woman is the croines with which they oung woman is the croines with which will be a croined with the woman is the croin

# HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Breathe Good Pure Air First Of All.

tion.

Would any mother teach her child to go through life with its eyes half closed? Then why not teach them to breathe, a part of their education very few mothers attend to, or appear to understand.

Then take their children out in the pure air and teach them also. Then we may expect to see healthful, courageous boys and girls, able to stand the school life, and better fitted to face the arduous duties com-

would soon stagnate and cease action alto

would soon stagnate and cease action alto-gether.
But some will cry out, saying: "What nonsense: Why, we always breathe: gracious, we could not live without breathing. Quite true. But we should so strive that the next generation may be able to ward off many ills, and perform the first great function of life voluntarily and often—in a word, be able to drive from our bodies the seeds of disease.

able to drive from our bodies the seeds of disease.

I believe that deep breathing, in connection with a mild course of gymnasties, would eventually do away with that vile destroyer of our people, "consumption."

But remember "who goes slow goes sure." Let no one say:

"Oh. I could not breathe deep; I am not strong enough."

You can if you will only try and persevere. We read that centuries gone by respiratory gymnastics were recommended as a means to restore and preserve health, and that the people of East India 1300 years B. C. practised breathing, holding the air in the lungs several times a day, for the sole purpose of cleansing the organs of the bedy, especially those of the chest.

The Roman and Greek physicians also believed in deep brea hing and the holding of air; they believed also that it would

of the inner organs, enlarge the chest, remove impurities, open the pores of the skin

the Public Taste.

Says the Philesopher.

in Acting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8-The passing away of Lester Wallack, who for a half century has been an attractive feature in metropolitan matters, suggests the thought that, as the old-timers are gradually passing away, new favorites coming to the front, so a new class of attraction, of entertainment, of instruction indeed, gradually supplants the old schemes. If it be true that the writer of songs, or that a song-writer is a more potent fluence with the people than a law-maker, is it not also a fact that the people's amusements, to a very considerable extent, indi-

cate their character. We are a nation of habit. I think it could be proven, without much difficulty, that each succeeding decade has its peculiar fad, its special line of amuse ment, its individual kind of entertainment and of instruction as well. For instance very few people today go to lectures. That is, very few in comparison with the multitudinous rush to hear platform speakers 25
years ago. We can all readily remember
when the lecture platform was the great
when the lecture platform was the great
aren ain which were fought battles affecting the supremacies. Boston people can go
back very readily to the time when Wendell Phillips, Wilham Lloyd Garrison, Anna
Dickinson, Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Parker drew tremendous audiences of
ments. For a long time we had no Shakespearian productions of any consequence.
The Forrest and Macready days, the Kcene
and Eddy times, the elder Booth and Garrick eras, look charming and delightful
through the glass of history and tradition,
but as a matter of fact the contributions of
those worthy sires were of meagre proportions when compared with the developments of later years. Not that the present is, very few in comparison with the multi-tudinous rush to hear platform speakers 25 dore Parker drew tremendous audiences of momentous issues of the age. That was one phase of the lecture platform. Then came Charles Dickens, Thack-tray, John B. Gough and others, who were types of a different sort. Dickens coined an imperial fortune here. Thackeray made money enough to discharge all his debts, leaving a very comiortable surplus behind. Humorous lectures attract in the country-not in the city. Gradually the old set faded out. Long before they died the issues for which they fought were settled. Of them all Beecher alone retained his grip upon the public heart and mind. and, according to Major Pond, his last years were those in which he drew the largest audiences, and which he drew the largest audiences, and washing a progressed, are that any of the individual weakings of today approaches in any sensible degree the stature of the intellectual giants of days gone by; but the fact is the age has progressed, art and science have are taken hold of hands with capital. The whole rink was s'anding room, and in half an hour it was filled. It was not long before they died the issues for which they fought were settled. Of them all Beecher alone retained his grip upon the public heart and mind. and, according to Major Pond, his last years were those in which he drew the largest audiences, and which he drew the largest audiences, and washings of today approaches in any sensible degree in the intellectual giants of days approaches in any sensible degree the stature of the intellectual giants of days approaches in any sensible degree the stature of the intellectual giants of days approaches in any sensible degree. Judge Thurman was assisted into a coach by General Kearney and Senator McPher son, who rode with him to the rink. Upon the floor were no seats at all. The whole rink was s'anding room, and in half an hourit was filled. It was not long before the air of the rink, close enugh at best, began to grow intolerable with the discoveries, the inventions, the appliances of machine the presence of so much wet cloth, leather and breathing humanity. It w ne phase of the lecture platform. Macready; not that any of the individual crowd yelled itself hoarse. which he drew the largest audiences, and made the most money. His magnificent home in Peckskill, now going to the dogs, utterly neglected, descreted, which cost the old man in money over \$150,000—not counting his zeal, his interest, his heart, 0, remember, when he died.

As in your Boston Museum, for years and years, stretching back from the children

He had an idea that, if there were a future state at all, it was one in which the departed, glorified, feeling an intensity of interest, stimulated by supernal knowledge in those left behind, would be able to au de, protect, defend their loved ones here. I should hate to have the old man look down with a clear eye of disappointment and see all that has gone on since his departure. It must cut him to the heart to see the home for which he worked, the farm on which he toiled, the landscape gardening in which he took unbounded interest, tenantless, weed-stocked, running terest, tenantless, weed-stocked, running terest, tenantless, weed-stocked, running terest, tenantless, weed-stocked is and precisely site, they open the doors to what is known. how he feels about affairs in Plymouth as combinations, and during the 40 weeks Church too, may be a problem to some, it of a current season, 40 companies of differcertainly is

No Conundrum to Me. However, with the exception of Beecher. all the old-time talkers subsided long before they died, and when they died they had the

sat sfaction of knowing they left their work Then came what may be called an histori-

We had importations from England and from France, and one or two from Germany, of unquestioned merit and extended information. A few scientific names appear upon the roll. Today, what do we have in prominence. Major Pond starts spasmodica'ly this, that or the other temporary celebrity, such as Cable, whose exquisite phrasings picture most delightfully certain queer developments of the South : Bill Nye modest humorist I ever met; Reilly, the sweet singer, and one or two others; but bunch them together and they are as naught ered as popular workers, as creed-founders, as effective influences, compared with the great names now passed into history. Pro-Opera House every Sunday night with peo-Dublin. To these he talks, explaining pictures, to them he sings the sengs of the, country through which he carries them something with which to while away the and in that sense he is a public instructor, giving very much more pork for a shilling the national character? We have been than the ordinary feeder can accommodate the Young Men's Christian Association. give lectures every week, but they are lectures of the goody-goody type, falling upon

That individual fortunes among the great

give lectures every week, but they are lectures of the goody-goody type, falling upon not part cularly fallow ground from the lips of inexpert speakers as a rule.

This of itself is a sign ficant change.
But tak? The Sunday Globe of tomorrow, take any of the papers of the day, from The Globe? It little brother across the street to the least pretentious sheet that can be found in all New England's border, and glance at its out-door sporting news. Why, there are columns upon columns upon columns of reports, of gossip, of personal mention, drawn from sources which 25 years ago were no more known than is the peditive of the man in the moon today. Every reader of The Globe played base ball when he was a boy. Now, what I would like to see is any reader of The Globe, who has not studied the base ball of today, attempt to join a game. The healthful sport of them has swollen to the proportions of a science today. There are absolutely professors in pitching, in catching, in fielding. Tenthous and dollar salaries are paid to experts, and they carn it. I think the most thousand dollar salaries are paid to ex- and bounty with us. I speak of the ordinary perts, and they earn it. I think the most intelligent reader, the most acute editor, will be surprised at the universality of inown bone and sinew, and not of importatelligence among what we are pleased to tions, and not of experimental breedings of call the common people, apropos of the new stock; and of them I think it may be day's occurrences in the line of sport. Let me give you an illustration.

On Monday lest I was standing at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street. head, their heart, their body, changing in Wallack's goorway, talking with Theolack's backer, and is one of our rich men; with Blakeley Hall, one of the ablest counger wr ters of the day; with Counsellor Gibbons, the subway commissioner, whose periodical onslaughts upon our worthy and some one else, when Maurice Minton, city and dramatic editor of the New York | night entering with appreciative hilarity Herald, came rushing up to the group, with into the embarrassments of Bob Hilliard in the amazing intelligence that he had

Rosenfeld's "Possible Case," following it up with doses of "Nad y" in the Casino, of A Tip Reliable as to the Futurity stakes, and that that tip Roland Reed's "Cheek," of McCaull's convinced him beyond all peradventure "Boccaccio," with runs over to the Bowery, where, in French, German, English or Chi

I never go to a horse race.

I am very fond of horses, but I hate crowds, and I take very little interest in ho se racing. However, Minton's enthusian mettled my ander and I chipped in \$50, with the mettled my ander and I chipped in \$50, with them.

Howard, World the world in the provided and at nominal cost.

Lester Wallack goes, but the public remain. The times change, and men change with them. Lester Wallack coes, but the public realing. However, Minton's enthusian mettled my action and I chipped in 850, as did the others, in greater or less sumbacking Galen for the great stakes. That ended the matter so far as I was concerned. I thought no more of it. In the evening, with Dion Bouckault and his pretty wife, I went to see Harrigan's new play in the Park Theatre. During the play, in an interesting formation of the way, makes the hit of her life, and Miss Annie O'Neill, who jumped into public flavor in a night, some pool tickets are found in the pocket of a dress-coart they are examining. Bo ding them in her hand, Mrs. Yeamens said, as she looked them over, "I wonder if he has here Proctor Knott?" To me it meant nothing, but the words weren't cut of her mouth before every man and boy in the gallery was yelling and screaming (if you want one send your name at inches gallery was yelling and screaming. The times change, and men change with them be coses, but the public realing. Howard, and men change with them. How Ann.

A Difficult Diagnosis.

(New York Sun.:

(The Haberdasher.)

(The Haberd

took it up, but it was long after the applause ad subsided that I found out that Proctor Knott was the name of the horse which had beaten Brother Galen and all his rivals in the great contest for the Futurity stakes.

How did they know it? Where did every boy and man in that great congregation, a tremendous audience, learn that Proctor Knott was the name of Each Generation Has Its Peculiar Fad,

Says the Philosopher.

Tariff Reform Programme. continuous hashing and rehashing and warming up for breakfast the next morn-Lester Wallack a Type of the Antique of vast proportions—is readily caught by Mr. Thurman Suffers Slightly from the audience, and as with horse racing and base ball playing, so with yachting and

value to the head. There are seasons when

certain of these sports are useless. In the

winter time, however, we find the young

men and maidens active in the new way of

carrying on old-time sports. Skating is as

old as water, but skating as it is practised on

the lakes of our great parks, is no more like

attention is paid to theatrical entertain-

The Theatre Took the Cue

ent name and grade may be seen. Now and

The Public Desire for Instruction.

passing hour, is a predominating trait in

are, but I doubt if we are a nation of money-

makers; second, that they are not money

decade after decade, now the lecture plat form, now the church, now the theatre, and

Queer people, too. Queer because tonight you find them roar

ing over Harrigan's "Waddy Googan," to-

morrow night crying with Joe Wheelock in Mary Fiske's "Philip Herne," the next

now the wide world of universal sport.

lovers; third, that they cultivate their

ments. When the platform subsided

Is this to be regretted?

Illness on the Platform. canoeing and sporting of other nature

It seems to me that anything which tends to improve the physique of a nation, which hardens muscles, gives firmer fibre to nerves, braces the body, is of inestimable

GRAND OLD ROMAN.

Ringing Speech on Election

Issues at Newark.

Tariff Reform Programme.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Newark rose up out of its meadows, its mist and its drenching, dreary rain tonight to voice its Democracy in the presence of the next vice president.

The best and biggest auditorium the place afforded, Bellevue rink, was packed to the doors, and in the mud that lay thick in the streets stood men who laughed at the weather, shouted for Thurman and fired great cannon till the air echoed.

Judge Thurman in spirit was fully equal to the enthusiastic tone with which he was greeted.

The stifling heat and closeness of the place, and the linger ng weakness induced by his illness of Thursday night, made necessary a pause in his forceful speech.

Cientle he will be custom house. Of course, when he sells them to the wholesale merchant of the tamount of the tax to the original cost of the goods and sell them at a price just so much increased, so relea he will be losing money or could not tearry on his business. Accordingly he adds the duty to the original cost when he sells them to the wholesale merchant.

The wholesale merchant must seel them to the wholesale merchant.

The wholesale merchant must seel them to the wholesale merchant.

So it is the man who purchases the goods when we sells to his customers.

So it is the man who to the wholesale merchants he must add on the amount of the tax to the original cost of the goods and sell them at a price just so much increased, so relea he will be losing money or could not tearry on his business. Accordingly he adds the duty to the original cost when he sells them to the wholesale merchant.

The wholesale merchant must keep the tariff charge in his profic with his profit added, whenever he sells them to the wholesale merchant.

So it is the man who purchases the goods when he sells to his customers.

So it is the man who purchases the goods who eventually pays the tariff on the goods. In all cases it is the man who uses the goods who eventually pays the tariff on the goods. In all cases it is the man who uses the goods whenever he sells them to the who

the skating of boys and girls in the country than our fancy tobogan slides are like the old-fashioned beliggutter business of our place, and the linger ng weakness induced by his illness of Thursday night, made necessary a pause in his forceful speech. school days. In the winter time, too, more and finally he was obliged to discontinue. and this was due more to the fetid atmos-phere of the hall than to his old malady, from which he seemed at the beginning to of combining instruction with entertainment. For a long time we had no Shake-

tions when compared with the develop-ments of later years. Not that the present Coat Collar Turned Up thinking men and women, packing your largest halls, in which they discussed the last father's snoes; not that Larry Barrett and a bandana about his father's snoes; not that Larry Barrett land a bandana about his father's snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that land a bandana about his father snoes; not that l Booth is worthy to loosen the latchets of momentous issues of the age. That was can approach the inexpressible greatness of leaning on the arm of General Kearney, the

Pockets of the People would be a great benefit to them, to their

And now, my friends, what is to be done in an emergency of this kind?

It is admitted on all hands that the surlus must be reduced, for it goes on increasing from day to day, at the rate of

BLOWN THROUGH THE ROOF.

Through the Carelessness of an En-

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The boiler in Adam Keyser's brickyard near Dolgeville, Herki-

among shavings.

The loss is estimated at \$1.250,000, with an insurance of \$200,000. About 2000 men are thrown out of employment. One man was burned to death in the flames. A few

of the heaviest losses are as follows: T National Iron Works, loss, \$130,00 insurance, \$30,000. Novelty Ir

A Little Incident Down in Maine.

Saturday, Mrs. Cyrus Wordwell of Oxford

started to carry a basket of clothes out doors. As she stepped upon the doorstone

[Bangor Whig.]

juring One Man.

Two Men and Two Horses, and ln-

business and their homes.

his physical effort, was made after he some managers who recognize the desir-touched his sixtieth year, and he was but ability of an equal distribution of falent. There were preliminary bursts of cheer-

ing for the popular men who had preceded Thurman, but the whirlwind of noise and lump, but active, bandannas, struck the place when the Old Roman had gotten into of today to the parents of yester-day and the parents who preceded

Judge Thurman's Speech follows and was repeatedly interrupted by

of a current season, 40 companies of different name and grade may be seen. Now and then a combination runs several weeks. but when that is the case, it is an exception, and cause remark. So completely are the public dependent upon the theatres for instruction, as well as tor entertainment, that our quick-witted managers, as though by concert, have arranged a series of entertain ments running through the aforementioned a weeks that seem to touch every chord in the human breast. We have tragedy, farce, melodrama, burlesque, grand opera, come opera and legs. A man must indeed be hard to suit who, tired with his daily work, scans the amusement columns of The difference of the largest audience that I seen the weeks that seem to touch every chord in the human breast. We have tragedy, farce, scans the amusement columns of The difference opera and legs. A man must indeed be in bard to suit who, tired with his daily work, scans the amusement columns of The difference opera and legs. A man must indeed be in the human breast with the legs to the consideration. But I was stricken studently down with illness, an illness to which legs to the considerable operation of 30,000 people; when the muscular efforts of 10 or 12 or destrians will attract a congregation of 30,000 people; when the muscular efforts of 10 or 12 or destrians will attract of seven consecutive days and nights, crowds varying from 3000 to 12,000 people, m a smoke-laden garden; when a game of ordinary base ball will attract to grounds some six or eight the miles away from the centre assemblies ranging from 5000 to 30,000; when cities of the probability of their population from five to 40-si troot and the probability of their population from five to 40-si troot and the probability of their population from five to 40-si troot and the probability of the probability of the probability of their population from five to 40-si troot and the probability of the probability of

Ill-Used Old Man. they depicted it. But it was reserved for one of them this morning to cap the climax by giving me a new baptism. When I was born I was duly baptized in the Christian faith by the name of Allen G. Thurman. Many years afterwards some enthusiastic Democratic friends of mine gave me a new baptism and styled me the "Old Roman." But my Republican fr ends of the New York press would improve on that name.

say something to you upon the tariff question, so called.

Our opponents are endeavoring to alarm the whole country by the cry of free trade. They are saving that the Mills bill, as it is called, the tariff bill introduced by Mr. Mills, and which passed the House of Representatives is but a free-trade measure. Now, my friends, they must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the American people who talk in that manner.

Why, what is free trade?

Free trade is the unrestricted intercourse between nations, in which there are no cus om houses, no duties and no taxes paid on the goods imported for sale.

That is free trade.

You have an

National Iron Works, loss, \$130,000; insurance, \$30,000. Novelty Iron Works, loss, \$22,000; insurance, \$6000. Columbia foundry, loss \$20,000; insurance nominal. Springer & Co., ash factory, loss \$,5,000; insurance \$25,000. W. Deacon & Co., loss \$,6,000; insurance unknown. Union Eox factory, loss \$75,000; insurance unknown. Wagner & Co., loss \$230,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Illustration of Free Trade in the United States. There are 38 States in the Union. Between these States there is free trade. When goods are taken from New Jersey, from this great manufactur-New Jersey, from this great manufacturing and flourishing city of Newark into New York, you pay no duties and the New Yorker pays no duties on them. If you take them to Maine or to California, it is exactly the same thing. Between these as States and between them and the Territories that belong to the United States, there is free trade. But there is no such thing as free trade between the United States and foreign countries, and nobody in the country advocates such free trade. (Great applause and ories of "Hurrah for Thurman.")

doers. As she stepped upon the doorstone she was astounded to see an immense black snake only a few feet away. The snake erected its head and rushed at her, its red tongue darting and quivering. She jumped back, shut the door, and called for her hus band, who was at work near by. As Cyrus came running up with his hoe the snake made a rush for him, but a stout clip with the hee cut off its head. It proved to be one of the poisonous black snakes of more Southern climes, and is said to be the first of its species ever seen in this section. It was 5 feet 4 inches long.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

called free trade. It still leaves the tariff at from 40 to 42 per cent. or more than twice as much as it was before the war, and yet it is talked about as a free trade bill.

Why, my friends, it is simply absurd, but as I have said, this tax, and when I say tax I say it advisely, for a tariff is nothing in the world but a tax—this tax is a tax upon all goods brought into the United States for sale to the people, or on nearly all of them. There are some few articles on the free list, but nearly all of the articles consumed by the people of the United States that are imported into this country have to pay this tariff or this tax, the average of which is 47 per cent. Now, my friends, Continued from the First Page. terests of the people are betrayed when by terests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combina-tions are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that com-bine rob the body of our citizens by depriv-ing them, as purchasers, of the benefits of natural competition.

ported into this country have to pay this tariff or this tax, the average of which is 47 per cent. Now, my friends,

Who Pays that Tax?

That is the question. Why, in the first place, the importer of the goods pays it when he lands them in New York at the custom house, or at whatever port he brings his goods to. He must pay it before he can take the goods out of the custom house. Of course, when he sells them to the wholesale merchants he must add on the amount of the tax to the original cost of the goods and sell them at a price just so much increased, or else he will be losing money or could not carry on his business. Accordingly he adds the duty to the original cost when he sells them to the wholesale merchant.

The wholesale merchant must sell them at the same price, with his profit added, whenever he sells them to the retail mer-

In all cases it is the man who uses the goods who pays this tariff duty. It is just as plain as that two and two make four. If I were a schoolmaster and lad a boy 10 years of age and could not make him understand that I would give him up as an incorrigible scholar.

Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me for a moment on account of the heat.

My friends, I began to fear that I was going to have a recurrence of the malady that attacked me at New York, and I therefore took my seet and howard are friends.

Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me for a moment on account of the heat.

My friends, I began to fear that I was going to haze a recurrence of the malady that attacked me at New York, and I therefore took my seat and begaed my friend Governor Green to occupy your attent on until I recovered. I am greatly obliged to him for doing so. I will now endeavor to resume my remarks and speak as well as I can for the remainder of the time that I will occupy your attention.

The Governor has spoken on the question of the surplus. Now, I hold in my hand a letter from the secretary of the treasury, giving the exact amount, down to cents, of surplus which there was on the 31st day of August of this year, and that amount was \$133,420,099.80—one hundred and thirty-three millions and upwards drawn from the pockets of the people and lying in the treasury of the United States, without the slightest necessity of its being theremoney for which the government has not the slightest use, but which if kept in the

creasing from day to day, at the rate of \$9,000,000 a month, drawn from the pockets of the people without the slightest necessity in the world for any such thing.

There are but three ways in which this surplus can be reduced—the one is by extravagant expenditures of the government (and no man will say they should do that), another is by reduction of the internal revenue—free whiskey and tobacco against free produce. The third is by a reduction of the tariff on imported articles, and that is the dectrine which the Democratic party advocates. dvocates.

I hope you will advocate it, too. I hope ou will advocate that system which takes rom every man the taxation on everything hat he wears, on everything that his wife or his children wear—on every implement of trade. of trade.

Gentlemen, I am unable to proceed. I must thank you and give way to others.

Mr. Thurman was entertained by his friends after the mass meeting was over. He spends the night in Jersey City, and will probably start for Columbus, O., tomorrow.

rough the Carelessness of an En-gineer a Boiler Explodes, Killing saries, and this seems to be entirely unpro-

The state of the s SWEPT BY FIRE.

Three Immense Blocks Reduced to Ashes Sunday — Loss of \$1,250, 000, with Light Insurance.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10.—Seldom in the history of San Francisco has its fire department been called upon to make war with the fractuation of the estent to which spartment been called upon to make war with the futurous and unmanageable flames as those which started about 1 o'clock yesterday alternoon in the sash and door factory of Day, Huber & Croager, on Main street. South of the factory was a three-story frame building occupied by the National from works. This was soon destroyed. From the iron works the fire swept across Main steet to Nos. 117 and 112, which were occupied by the Noveity from works and the roof of the wind, swerved the works and the travelled to the southwest corner of Mission and Spear streets, destroying on its way Joseph Wagner's miliwight and mase chine factory, the American Tool Works, The intense heat caused a three-story farme building occupied to the corner of the control of the corner of the corner

The spouse of Maud, Though not a fraud, You say don't pay his debts. He

Most surely should, And could and would, Were her cognomen Betsy. Who but a churl Could think a girl, Whose given name is Gladys,

Aught else but bright With heart as light A little, trim, And rather prim

Shrinks from the eve

A modest maid, Is dainty little Daisy; And pretty Prue.
Would make you sue And sigh till you are craze. Yet who can tell?

Of man, or so you fancy.

May be the very plainest; And Blossom old, And Daisy bold, And Violet the vainest. The owners of

The names you love Would laugh if they but listened. Naught's in a name, And Fate makes game Of folks when they are christened.

Revenge is Sweet.

Young man—I'd like to look at something in the ring line for a young lady.

Jeweller—There's a nice thing for \$8.

Young man—Can't you make some difference in the price? I deliver ice at your Jeweller—Ah, indeed! Yes, you can have the ring for \$9.50.

For all .derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. or Anti-bilious Granules. 25 cents, by druggists.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The schooner Adele Thackera was off the capes Sept. 3, with yellow fever on board and two men dead.

It is reported in the city of Mexico that the Supreme Court has decided the telephone suit in favor of the Mexican Telephone Company.

phone Company.

Information has been received by the Canadian department of agriculture that the Manitoba crop is the richest and best in the history of the province.

The family of the boy who was killed at the Hungarian mass meeting in New York recently has just received \$50 from the Democratic national committee.

Three labourer one light and two Goy. Two men were badly injured, but no lives were lost.

Three laborers, one Italian and two Germans, were run over and instantly killed, sept. 3, near the State line, Illinois, by a rain on the Chicago & Atlantic road.

Cutler, Ind., was the scene of a terrible explosion Friday night. Dynamite was placed under the post office, and that structure literally blown to atoms. A large quantity of dynamite was found in the morning under the hotel, with matches half burned. A strong gale undoubtedly extinguished the matches.

The cruiser Napoleon Third, one of the fastest and most heavily armed of the Canadian fieet, which was ordered two weeks ago on an instant departure for fishery protection service, has been recalled to Quebec, and it is reported the government will employ the ship to carry coal between Sidney, C. B., and Quebec.

Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan of New York and some friends, while out among the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence, Sept. 4, were all thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat. Mrs. Morgan lost \$15,000 worth of jewelry. Expert divers are searching for the valuables in 12 feet of water.

water.

water.

It is said that a surface railroad company in New York has notified the Republican national committee that the contract recently made to display Republican tariff placards in its cars must be cancelled, the reason assigned being that the sentiments are distasteful to many of the road's patrons.

are distasteful to many of the road's patrons.

The Missisquoi railroad depot at Enos burg Falls, Vt., was burned early Saturday morning with all its contents. The safe was found blown oren by burglars, and the destruction of the depot by fire is attributed to this cause. The Central Vermont depot at North Georgia was also gutted by accidental fire.

A despatch from Columbia, S.C., says: The Congaree river rose 15 feet Thursday night, overflowed its bapks and inundated thousands of acres of cotton and corn lands. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of the cotton crop will be lost. The river is now 20 feet above low water and rising. The Broad and Saluda rivers are also up. The damage will reach over \$1,000,000.

The yield of Concord grapes along the Hudson this year is reported by the New York fruit dealers to be enormous, exceeding the school of the content of the

and Saluda rivers are also up. The damage will reach over \$1,000,000.

The yield of Concord grapes along the Hudson this year is reported by the New York fruit dealers to be enormous, exceeding the crops of previous years by about 9000 tons. Heavy shipments to New York and neighboring cities have been made. Storage houses for temporary storage of the surplus crops are being constructed.

N. H. R. Dawson, United States commissioner of education, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says that more than 12,000,000 of children attended the public schools some part of the last fiscal year, and of those nearly 8,000,000 were in average daily attendance. In both re-pects the bouthern States have made greater progress than other parts of the country.

At St. Louis Friday morning, an attempt was made by three men to bot the grave of Maxwell, recently executed for the murder of C. Arthur Prelier. They were driven off by John Shevlin, who has been employed to creat Maxwell scrave at night. He was by John Shevlin, who has been employed to guard Maxwell's grave at night. He was en duty when three men entered the cemetery and started for the grave of the late chloroformer. Shevlin fired his pistol and the men fied.

the men fied.

Waldron, the absconding teller of the Hillside Savings Bank of Detroit, was a passenger for England by the Parisian, from Montreal, under the name of Frank Abbott. He was accompanied by a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Biswell. A private collector had him arrested in Montreal, and after getting his claim settled, allowed him to depart in peace. He had a lot of "boodle" in his valise estimated at \$40,000 or \$50,000.

There is much excitencent among the set.

CAMPAIGN EAGLE NOVELTY. gold-plateu. An or in made in the suape of president is elected. It is made in the suape of perfect eagle; it makes a very handsome pin, and when you wish to show your favoratic candidate, pull the usset, the eagle ite candidate, pull the usset, (now your control of the candidate, now your control of the candidate, (now your candidate, (now yo see it, now you don't), which was hidden ander his wings. Mention which you want, Meepnblican or Domocrat, Harrison and Morton or Cleveland and Thurman. This pm badge will sell at 25c., but any one that will act as our agent we will send a sample by mail, postpaid, for 15c; 1 doz, postpaid, \$1.25. \$1 gross by express, \$12.00. Catalogue of all campaign goods and novelties Free.

E. NASON & CO., Manufacturers Campaign Goods, 111 Nassau st., New York.



BAD YEAR FOR APPLES.

The superintendent of the Hebrew part of Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, has made complaint at the Brooklyn health office of the methods of interment practised by a sect of I o ish Jews. These persons, he said, remove the body from the coffin, lower it into the grave, split up the coffin in small fragments and shovel them into the grave with the dirt.

A sharp shock of carthonals occurred in



AGENTS HERE and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glens Falls, N. Y., made \$18 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Wild stories come in daily from the Squaw Canyon country, Kansas, and the horse thieves' haunt. Allowing the usual percentage for romance, the facts seem to be thus. The settlers are making general war upon the horse thieves with all possible rigor, but owing to the strength of the latter and the nature of the country, progress is slow, but one outlaw so far having been killed and nine horses captured. Parties have gone from here to reinforce the settlers. Some of the thieves have abandoned Colorado and come into Kansas. It is alleged the thieves outnumber the settlers, and that they are well organized, operating by means of confederates who are sent out to locate desirable stock and report.

VAIN RECRETS.

[From Judge.]

The boys had been having a little picnic

up the river, and had left a memorial tree.
Tired Swazey (the tramp, discovering it)—
By Jinks! I wisht I'd struck dat tree 'fore

MANY VESSELS WRECKED.

Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6 .- The United

Behring sea this morning. She brings in

Lost Vigorand Manhood Restored. Promature Decline and Functional disorders cured to thought Stomach Medicines.

STRONG MARSTON CO.19 Park Place, New YarkThe Strong Marston Co.19 Park Place, New YarkThe Strong Marston Co.19 Park Place, New Yark-ThSTwyly ja16

GRAND RUSINESS OFFER.

75 A MONTH and expenses raid any active person to sell our goods
quired. Salary paid monthly. Expenses in advance.
Pull particulars FREE. We mean just what we say,
Address, Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.
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\$6.75.

RIFLES\$2.25

PISTOLS 750

All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Refore you buy send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cinclus at Ohio.

wy21t s12 from youthful errors, &c., quickly at home. As page Book on all Private Diseases sent Free (sealed). Perfectly reliable, 30 years' experience. Dr. D. H. LOWE, Winsted, Comm.

ACENTS WANTED to sell a new sight; sells for \$1 and costs 50 cts.; it will only sell during August, September and October; agents should not miss this. Address Box 1299, Provi-

FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth \$5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, wy13t 512

OPIUM & HABITS CURED At home. No pain or nervous shock. Small expense. THE LESLIE E. KEELEY COMPANY, DWIGHT, ILLINOIS.

TOTAL 10,000 absolutely free. Write and convinced. SEARS WATCH CO., Chicago, Ill wy4t au22

By return mail. Full Description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress and Cutting. MOODY & CO. Cincinnati, O.

Dyke's Beard Ellair forces beer mountable, full beard and hair on ball brain in 20 ders. Nor 4 Figs. do this. or when you mountable, full beard and hair on ball brain in 20 ders. Nor 4 Figs. do this. or when you may be a possible of the control o eow26t jy18

POR SALE—Stock farm in southern Nebraska town of 1500 inhabitants, 480 acres; more than 75 per cent. Is level plough land; a fine creek rises or the land from living springs; stocked with draugh horses and the most popular strains of pure Heroford cattle; land and improvements, \$20,000; stock \$45,000; I cannot give it the necessary attention and will sell at a bargain, with or without stock, and on reasonable terms; this is a grand opportunity the enter the fine stock business when it is on the very of higher prices. For full particulars address A. E. HAVENS, 163 Ogden av., Chicago. wy4t au29

Behring sea this morning. She brings information that on Aug. 3, while most of the whaling fleet were anchored between Cape Smythe and Point Barrow, a furious storm occurred, and the following vessels were wrecked: Barks, Mary and Susan, Young Phenix and Fleetwing, and schooners Jane Grey and Ino. The crews of the lost vessels, numbering 109, were rescued by the Bear and brought to this city. making preparations for defence.

The occupants of the top story of the German Emigrant Hotel, at 16 Greenwich street. New York, had a narrow escape from death by fire on the night of Sept. 4. At midnight employes of the "L" road discovered a fongue of fire near the roof, and a moment late the whole upper portion was in flames. The hotel was closed for the night, and the door had to be battered in The halls were filled with dense smoke and nucle emigrants, who had no opportunity to enable emigrants, who had no opportunity to was closed for the cocupants of the adjoining house could be prevailed upon not to jump into the street.

wereked: Barks, Mary and Susan, Young Phenix and schooners Jane Grey and Ino. The crews of the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business when the sord the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business when the sord the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business when the sord the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business when the sord the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business when the sord the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business and the most popular strains of pure Hero Grey and Ino. The crews of the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business and the most popular strains of pure Hero Grey and Ino. The crews of the lead therought strains of pure Hero Grey and Ino. The crews of the lead therought springs; stocked with draught business and the most popular strains of pure Hero Grey and Ino. The crews of the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business when the lead from living springs; stocked with draught business and the most popular strains of pure Hero Grey and Ino. The hotel were producted by the Bear and brought to this city.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of business when are of higher prices. For full particulars address A. E. HAVEN, 163 Ogden av, Chicago. Wy44 au29

Wanted